REPUBLIC OF RWANDA
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SINGLE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION UNIT OF IFAD FUNDED PROJECTS

GENDER ACTION LEARNING SYSTEM (GALS) IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE RWANDA DAIRY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (RDDP/RAB)

FINAL REVISED REPORT

16 December 2023

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1. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the project:

Rwanda Dairy Development Project (RDDP) is a six-year project implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) under the joint funding of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Government of Rwanda (GoR). The overall goal of RDDP is to contribute to pro-poor national economic growth and improve the livelihood of resource-poor rural households, with the major focus being on food security, nutrition and empowerment of women and youth in a sustainable and climate-resilient dairy value chain. The project also seeks to increase competitiveness and profitability of the dairy sector for the provision of quality dairy products from small-scale producers to domestic and regional consumers, thus improving their livelihoods, food security and nutrition security whilst building their overall resilience.

The Rwanda Dairy Development Project is being implemented in 12 districts from 4 provinces: the Eastern province, the Northern province, the Western province and the Southern province. The 12 districts are: Nyagatare, Rwamagana, Kayonza, Gicumbi, Burera, Musanze, Nyabihu, Rubavu, Rutsiro, Nyanza, Huye, and Ruhango.

The project has integrated the Gender Action Learning System (GALS) methodology into pre-existing Livestock Farmer Field School (L-FFS) groups to foster behavioral change of farmers and household members. The GALS methodology was integrated into 210 L-FFS groups through training of 840 champions together with at least 5,448 members from respective L-FFS groups.

This study was commissioned by the RDDP project to assess the impact of the Gender Action Learning System (GALS) in RDDP interventions 12 Districts where the project was implemented.

1.2. Objectives of the assignment

The main objective of this assignment was to assess the impact of the Gender Action Learning System (GALS) implemented in the RDDP intervention districts to respond to a number of impact assessment questions and ascertain whether;

➢ GALS contributed to enable women smallholder dairy farmers being part of decision-making in the households and particularly in dairy activities.

- The beneficiaries developed and achieved their visions, annual objectives, quarterly objectives through identification of opportunities and challenges for reaching planned vision (at individual level, household level and group levels).

- The methodology was disseminated exponentially to form a movement as well as increasing confidence, establishing new linkages.

- How the methodology contributed for behavior change, patience, respect of each other, resolving conflicts and build the family love.

- The sustainability of the methodology among L-FFS groups, at community and household levels.

1.3. Scope of the study:

The GALS Impact assessment covered 12 districts of Rwanda where the project has integrated the GALS methodology into the Livestock Farmer Field Schools (L-FFS), through training of very poor and poor households, namely Girinka beneficiaries, Young Farm Assistants and Rural women. The assessment covered all the three phases of GALS integration during the project implementation, and particular considerations on how the project applied the GALS methodology and how the latter contributed to the promotion of gender equality, women empowerment and the inclusion of poor people. The three phases are the Catalyst phase, the Mainstreaming phase and the Movement building phase.

Further, the Assessment sough to respond to the following research questions:

1) At what extent has GALS contributed to the empowerment of the beneficiaries including the following key dimensions?

   - Promoting economic empowerment to enable rural women and men to participate in and benefit from profitable economic activities along the dairy value chain

   - Enabling women and men to have equal voice and influence in rural organizations/institutions

   - Achievement of a more equitable balance in workloads and in the sharing of economic and social benefits between women and men.

2) Were there any variations across the districts with regards to empowerment?

3) What were the impact and outcomes of GALS on beneficiaries' economic benefit from the dairy value chain, nutrition and improved productive capacity?

4) Which is the cost effectiveness of implementation of GALS and recommendations for scaling up?

5) Which are the variations across the participating Districts in relation to the above questions?

1.4. **Approach and Methodology**

1.4.1. Approach

The impact assessment used a mixed research approach comprising of cross-sectional quantitative and qualitative methods. The quantitative approach consisted of a survey of L-FFS members who benefited from the GALS methodology in 12 target districts and the review of secondary data from key project documents. The qualitative part of the study was effected through Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). The purpose of using a mixed approach is to enable data triangulation through gathering insights from comparable, contrasted, or complementary results and thereby ensure validity of the findings.

Figure 0: Mixed methods approach
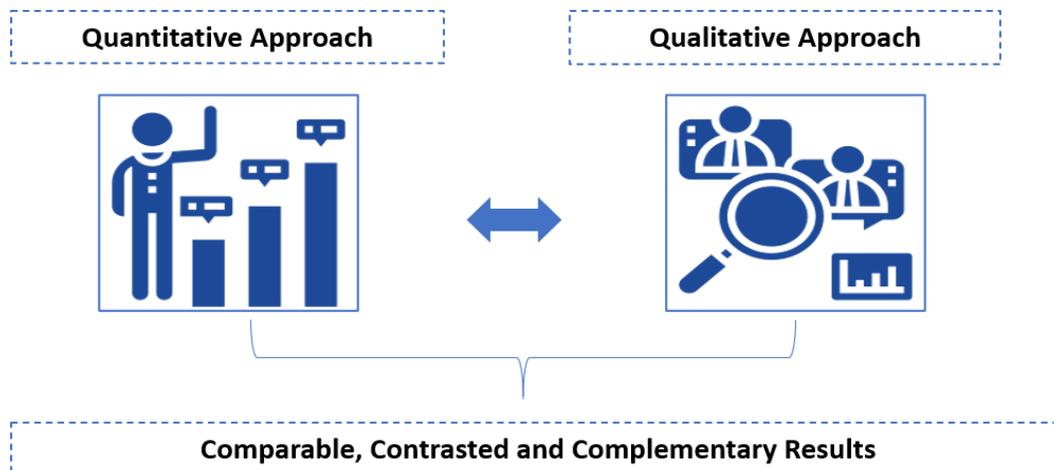
1.4.2. Methodology

1.4.2.1. Literature review

The desk review of project documents and relevant policies was conducted. This provided a significant entry point to the assignment by shading light on the goal, development objectives, outcomes and outputs of the project on one hand, and stocktaking the project achievements against the initial baseline information of the project.

The list of documents consulted includes the project design document, the RDDP gender strategy, RDDP gender baseline survey, annual reports on the implementation of GALS approach in the context of the project, as well as articles and other publications showing the impact of the GALS methodology in improving dairy productivity and rural livelihoods, in tackling family conflicts and in improving the harmony in the family through joint planning.

1.4.2.2. Survey design

The design of the survey was done based on a number of Assessment Dimensions (ADs) derived from the study objectives and research questions as outlined below:

AD #1: Assessing the economic contributions of GALS to the empowerment of men and women beneficiaries in the dairy value chain across districts

AD #2: Assessing the contribution of GALS to the social empowerment of men and women beneficiaries in the dairy value chain across districts

AD #3: Assessing the contribution of GALS methodology in enhancing participant's decision-making credentials

AD #4: Assess how the methodology contributed on behavior change

AD # 5: Assessing the effectiveness of implementation of GALS methodology

AD #6: Assess the sustainability of the methodology and the recommendations for scaling up.

1.4.2.3. Data collection protocols

The following guiding principles will be followed while conducting data collection:

- Prior to the interviews, the RAB/RDDP project in conjunction with the Consultant sought and obtained a Visa letter from the National Institute of Statistics. The study methodology was presented to NISR as part of this process.

- A team of six 6 experienced data enumerators and two field data coordinators were recruited and trained by the Consultant to familiarize them with data collection instruments and data collection protocols for a reliable and accurate data collection process. In order to ascertain the suitability of content as well as the language of the questionnaires in actual field conditions, all the instruments were pre-tested in the field by the trained enumerators and data coordinators. All data collection tools were translated in Kinyarwanda to ensure better communication and interactions with beneficiaries.
- A letter of endorsement of this research was issued by RAB/RDDP project to inform target district authorities and L-FFS group leaders of the objectives and timing of the assessment. Respondents were identified and mobilized in collaboration with the project team and field staff.
- Researchers endeavoured to obtain informed consent from each participant to the focus group discussions, ensuring confidentiality of information and stating how the process will be conducted. They also ensured that all communication with participants were respectful, courteous, and appreciative of their time and expertise.

1.4.2.4. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs):

Focus group discussions were conducted with the aim to gather insights and opinions on the impact of GALS methodology on the beneficiaries. The focus was put on behavioral change, men and women's empowerment, and the attainment of overall project outcomes related to food security, nutrition, and livelihood improvement.

A total of 12 FGDs were conducted with GALS beneficiaries in each district. Each focus group was comprised of eight to ten participants, of which five were females and five males. Participants were selected taking into account the different categories of beneficiaries, to ensure inclusion of rural women and men, Girinka beneficiaries as well as Young farm assistants where applicable (e.g., in Nyabihu district). Facilitators of the FGDs were required to adhere to ethical considerations including, but not limited to, confidentiality and respect of respondents' views. FGD guides are attached to this Report as Annex.

1.4.2.5. Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)

Additionally, KIIs were conducted with the aim to gather insights of particular significance on the implementation of the GALS methodology, including documenting the challenges faced by GALS beneficiairies for reaching planned vision at individual, household and group levels, as well as existing opportunities for achieving them. Variations across participating districts in relation to the

impact and outcomes of GALS on beneficiaries were also documented as part of key informant interviews. Participants to KIIs were selected from GALS master Trainers, local authorities involved in project implementation as well as sector veterinaries.

1.4.2.6. Administration of the survey

The survey was administrated through face-to-face contacts, and answers will be registered in tablets using SurveyCTO platform by enumerators. Data will be uploaded to the server daily, crosschecked and regularly cleaned. Quality will be assured by back-checking of minimum 3% of all questionnaires as well as daily supervision by the two survey coordinators.

1.4.2.7. Sampling

a) Determination of sample size:

To determine the sample size, we considered the total population size as given through the Bid Document, the level of confidence, the margin of error, as well as expected effect size. This was meant to ensure that the sample size is as large enough to achieve statistical significance and detect any meaningful differences.

From a targeted population size (N) of 6,000 very poor and poor households from the 12 districts, the confidence level (C) was set at 95%, which is a common value used in social research. We used a Z-score of 1.96 corresponding to this confidence level. The margin of error (E) was chosen as 5%. This means that we expected the results to be within ±5% of the true population value. As for the expected proportion (P), we considered the proportion of the total number of actual beneficiaries trained on GALS across supported L-FFS groups out of the total expected target of 6,000, which gives a proportion of 0.927.

Altimetry, the required sample size was determined using the following formula[1]:

n = (Z^2 * P * (1 - P)) / (E^2); *Where;*
n = required sample size
Z = 1.96 (for a 95% confidence level)
P = 0.927 (expected proportion)
E = 0.05 (margin of error)

By using the information from the project, the sample size was :
n = (1.96^2 * 0. 927 * (1 - 0. 927)) / (0.05^2)

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[1] Sampling: Design and Analysis by Sharon L. Lohr (Third Edition, 2019)

n = (3.8416 * 0.927 * 0.073) / 0.0025

n = 0.260 / 0.0025

n = 103.9. This was rounded upwards to **104.**

By applying a non-response rate of 10% to the determined sample size (to factor in external elements that can affect the sample size downwards, e.g., refusal to answer or erroneous responses, the sample size increased to 104 x 10/100 = 10.4, rounded to 10. The sample size was therefore increased to 114 GALS beneficiaries.

Given the project implementation modalities, where only selected L-FFS groups benefited from the GALS methodology but others did not, we used a quasi-experimental approach, by setting up a control group, along with a treatment group. In this case, survey respondents comprised GALS beneficiaries who formed the core treatment group, and L-FFS group members who were not trained on the GALS methodology. This is represented in the table below.

Table 1. Type of respondents

Type of respondent	Frequency	Percent
GALS members	114	50.0
Non-member of GALS group	114	50.0
Total	**228**	**100.0**

GALS Impact assessment, Primary data, 2023

b) Sampling techniques and sample distribution per district

Given the multifaceted nature of the research and different categorization of the respondents (male and female groups, distribution of respondents by districts, treatment and control groups…), we used a *stratified sampling* technique to achieve a more representative and balanced sample. Given that the membership of L-FFS groups under the RAB/RDDP project is gender balanced (with an equal number of males and females), this pattern was reflected in the selection of participants to the survey where possible to minimize any gender-related bias in the study's results and ensure that any differences in outcomes is attributed to the treatment and control groups, rather than gender imbalances. The study also used the *random technique* to give equal chances for any male and female to be selected within their respective groups. Lastly, the study used a *Proportional Weighing Technique*, resulting in selecting more participants in districts with higher number of GALS beneficiaries, and less participants in districts with less numbers.

Table 2 below provides frequencies and percentages of respondents for each district, highlighting the diverse geographic origins of the surveyed individuals.

Table 2: Sample distribution of respondents by District

District	Gender		Frequency	Percent
	Female	Male		
Burera	14	13	27	11.8
Gicumbi	14	14	28	12.3
Huye	6	6	12	5.3
Kayonza	14	14	28	12.3
Musanze	8	7	15	6.6
Nyabihu	8	8	16	7.0
Nyagatare	14	14	28	12.3
Nyanza	4	6	10	4.4
Rubavu	6	6	12	5.3
Ruhango	6	6	12	5.3
Rutsiro	10	8	18	7.9
Rwamagana	10	12	22	9.6
Total	**114**	**114**	**228**	**100.0**

GALS Impact assessment, Primary data, 2023

c) Demographics of respondents

1. Category of respondents:

As earlier mentioned in the introduction, the enrolment of participants into GALS groups under the RDDP project was done according to three main categories:

- Rural men and women
- Girinka beneficiaries
- Young farm assistants.

All the three categories were represented among survey participants. As displayed in the figure below, the category of rural men and women is the most represented group with 43% and 31% of respondents respectively. Girinka beneficiaries are represented in a proportion of 24% while a small sample was made by Young farm assistants in one particular location, namely Nyabihu district in the Western province.

Fig 1. Category of respondents:
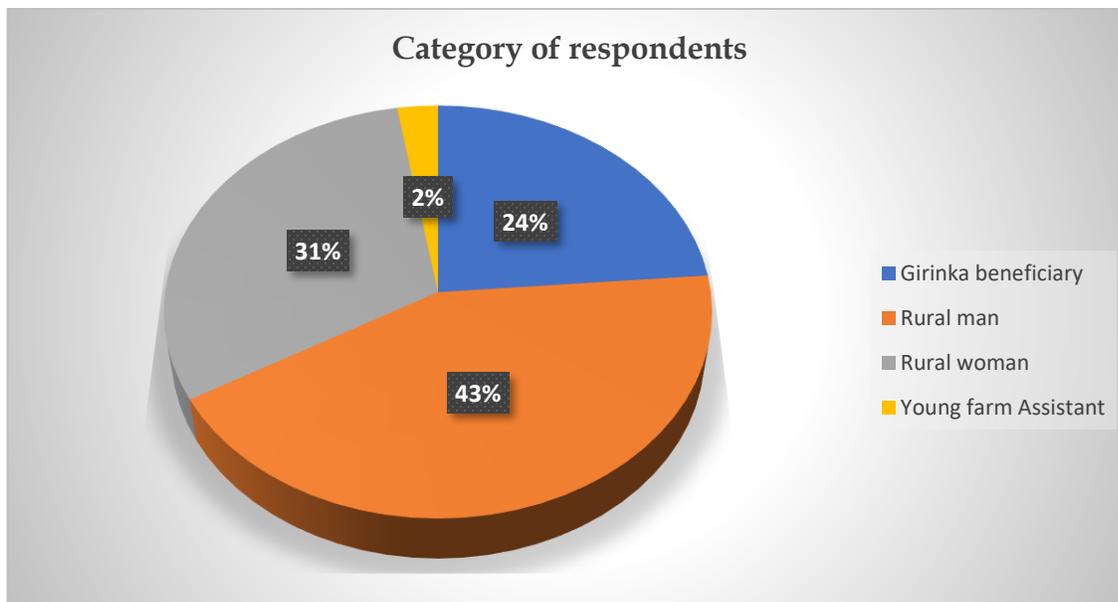
GALS Impact assessment, Primary data, 2023

2. Gender distribution of respondents:

The gender distribution of respondents (both treatment and control groups combined) is perfectly balanced, with 50% of respondents identifying as female and another 50% as male among the 228 total respondents. This is presented in the figure below:

Fig 2. Gender distribution of respondents:
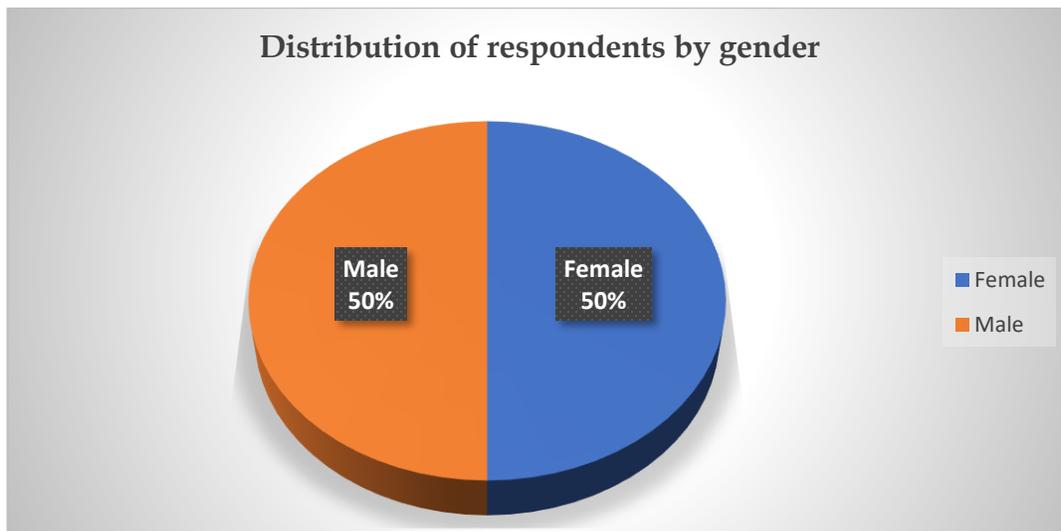
GALS Impact assessment, Primary data, 2023

3. Distribution of respondents by age groups:

Considered individually, the age bracket from 36-50 is the most represented among the respondents. However, a combination of different age brackets from 20-65 years shows that they represent 96.1% of total respondents. This is evidence that the big bulk of GALS beneficiaries have been recruited from the active population, with members above the working age (65 years) representing only a tiny proportion of respondents (3.5%).

Fig 3. Category of respondents:

Distribution of respondents by age groups
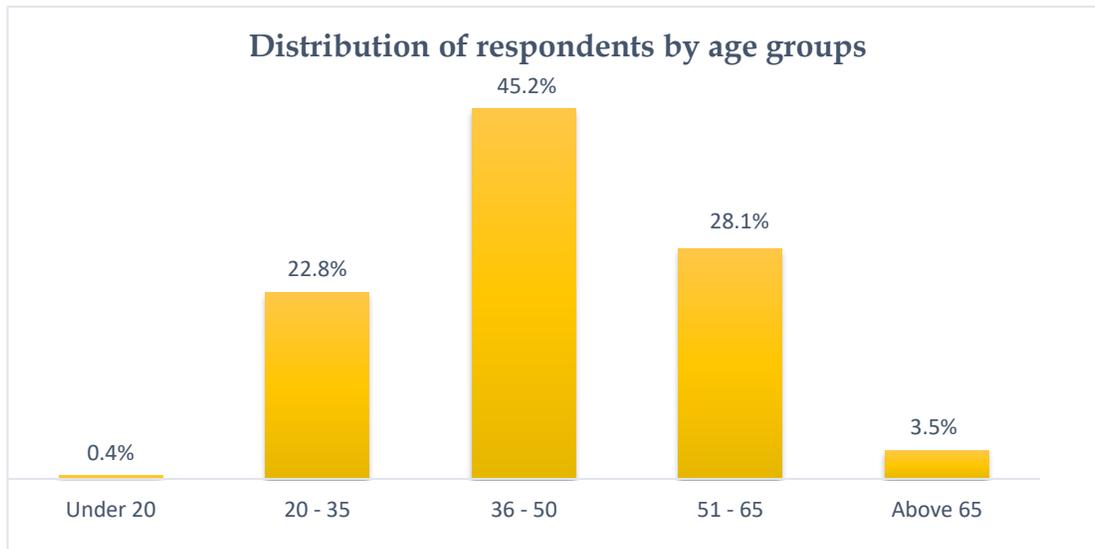
GALS Impact assessment, Primary data, 2023

4. **Education profile of respondents:**

Respondents exhibit varying education levels, with a significant proportion having completed primary education (38.2%), while those with "some secondary" and "some primary" follow the lot with 20.6% and 20.2% respectively. The qualification of "some" is used for people who did not complete a specific education level, while "other training" refers to respondents who have different professional training, including technical training or different levels of literacy.

Fig 4. Education profile of respondents:

Education profiles of respondents
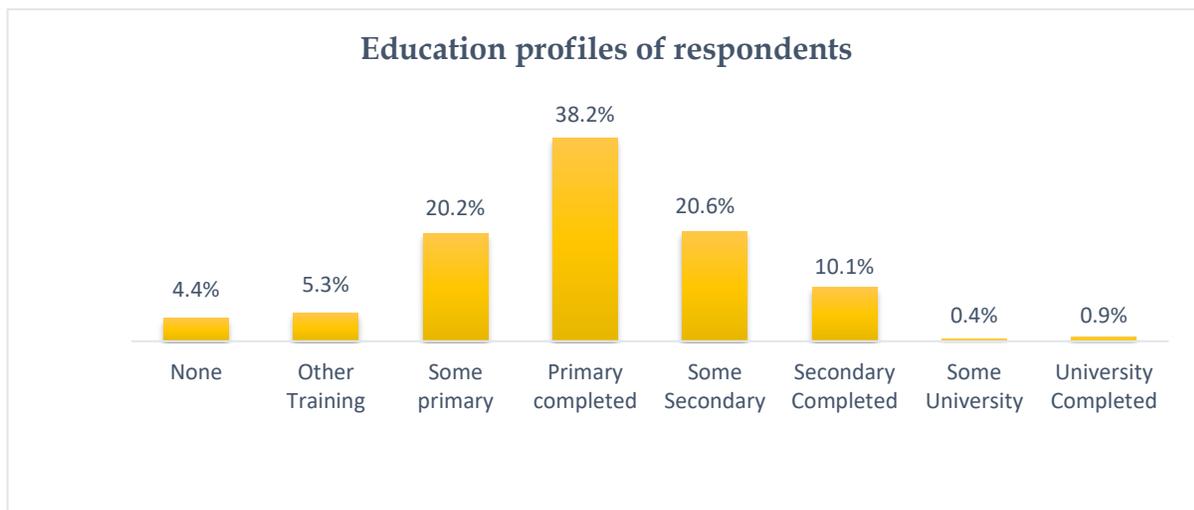
GALS Impact assessment, Primary data, 2023

1.4.2.8. Data cleaning and analysis:

Once data was collected, it was carefully cleaned and prepared for tabulation and chart presentation, analysis and interpretation. Responses were scrutinized for completeness and errors eradication. Quantitative data was triangulated with the information from focus group discussions and key informant interviews and synthesized in a comprehensive and concise manner. Special attention was given to gender analysis for understanding how GALS has impacted gender roles, decision-making, and women's empowerment within households and the dairy sector at large.

1.4.2.9. Report writing:

Following data collection, cleaning, coding and analysis, all the findings were consolidated and used to prepare the Draft impact assessment report. A Final study report after incorporating the comments received on the draft report from RDDP. The report includes proposals on what needs to be improved for the next phase of the project, more particularly focusing on the things that have had more gender impact for the transformation of the livelihoods and well-being of beneficiaries. Successful stories such as shared power relations and management of resources at household level, men's involvement in household chores, women's empowerment and participation in decision-making, improved household understanding and mutual support, reduced cases of GBV, etc, were documented.

1.4.2.10. Study limitations:

The major limitation was the identification of respondents in their different categories based on the defined stratification. It was also a challenge to form a more diversified list of respondents from different GALS groups and different administrative sectors in each district for the purpose of enriching the information based on different experiences of respondents.

To mitigate this constraint, we liaised with DUHAMIC Master Trainers in each district who then helped in reaching out to the sampled members and extend the invitation to them. The research team appreciates the support provided by the RDDP and DUHAMIC ADRI teams in this regard.

2. FINDINGS

2.1. CONTRIBUTION OF L-FFS/GALS TO THE ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF BENEFICIARIES

2.1.1. GALS effects on participants productive capacity

The majority of respondents (85.0%) reported that the GALS approach has positively impacted their productive capacity in the dairy value chains, while a smaller portion (14.0%) said that they experienced no positive contribution of the methodology on their productive capacity. For members who reported an increase in milk production, the chart below presents the milk production before and after their participation in the GALS. Before joining the groups, GALS members had a lower milk production with a low mean of 2.0 liters with a standard deviation of 1.0. After participating in GALS, members experienced an increase of the mean for their milk production, reaching 7.0 liters, which again suggests that participation in the GALS groups was associated with an increase in milk production.

While the mean allows to measure the average of how much the outcome has changed, the standard deviation measures the spread of dispersion of data points around the mean. A smaller standard deviation suggests more consistent outcomes. The same trend was also observed for non-members of GALS, although with a lesser impact in milk production.

Table 3. Descriptive statistics for milk production

Descriptive Statistics	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Variance
Treatment							
Milk production Before joining L-FFS group (liter)	112	13	0	13	3	2	1
Milk production after joining L-FFS group (litter)	112	20	2	22	7.9	4	4
Control							
Milk production Before joining L-FFS group (liter)	83	21	0	21	3.1	2.6	2
Milk production after joining L-FFS group (liter)	83	54	2	56	7.3	6.1	6
Overall							
Milk production Before joining L-FFS group (liter)	195	21	0	21	3	2	5
Milk production after joining L-FFS group (liter)	195	54	2	56	7	5	25

Fig 5. Improvement in milk production:

Improvement in milk production before/after GALS
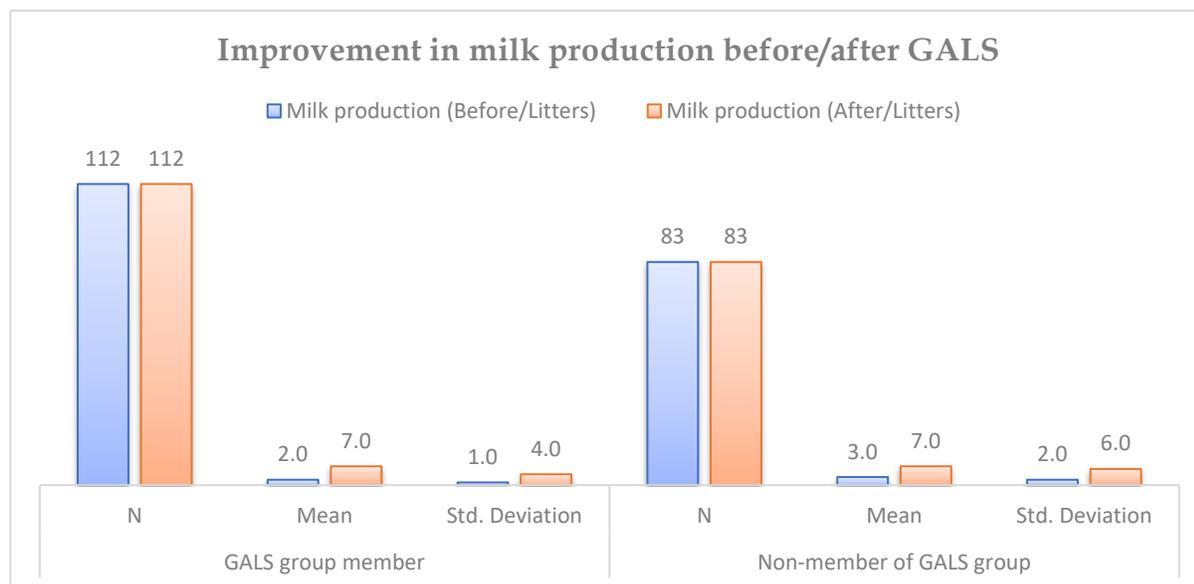
GALS Impact assessment, Primary data, 2023

2.1.2. Assets ownership and new economic activities undertaken after joining GALS

Data from the survey indicate that GALS greatly contributed to enabling members to acquire new assets and/or venture into new economic activities. As such, 78% of GALS members bought a motorcycle - which were mainly purchased for commercial purpose (mainly milk transportation) as explained during FGDs, followed by 62.3% who acquired new houses and 49.1% who bought livestock. Other key investments made by GALS beneficiaries range from buying a bike, house renovation and land acquisition.

Data from the survey also show that GALS members undertook new economic activities after being trained, more than non-members, including expanding their savings, improved agricultural practices, diversifying income streams, value addition, forage planting, contracting loans, access to organic manure, etc. During FGDs, participants were quizzed to clarify the types of income generating activities that allowed them to diversify their income streams, and they cited boutique, selling points for milk and eggs and sewing business.

During FGD sessions, participants outlined that all the economic benefits that they are enjoying are an indirect result of: 1) Planning together among household members, which entails a prioritization of needs; and 2) Rational spending, by getting rid of unnecessary expenses such as drinking and luxurious spending. One participant from Nzige sector in Rwamagana district said: "*It is not like GALS gave us extra financial means to invest in all these new activities. What we got through GALS is the*

conscious that we can achieve more based on what we already have if we plan better and jointly as married partners, and if we avoid misuse of money".

A comparison with the investments made by non-GALS members shows that the latter category made way less investments than GALS beneficiaries in all the items considered (see chart below). This proves that GALS has had a tangible economic contribution on members' capacity to enhance their investments and expand their economic activities in different fields.

Fig 6. New Investments and New economic activities after GALS Training:
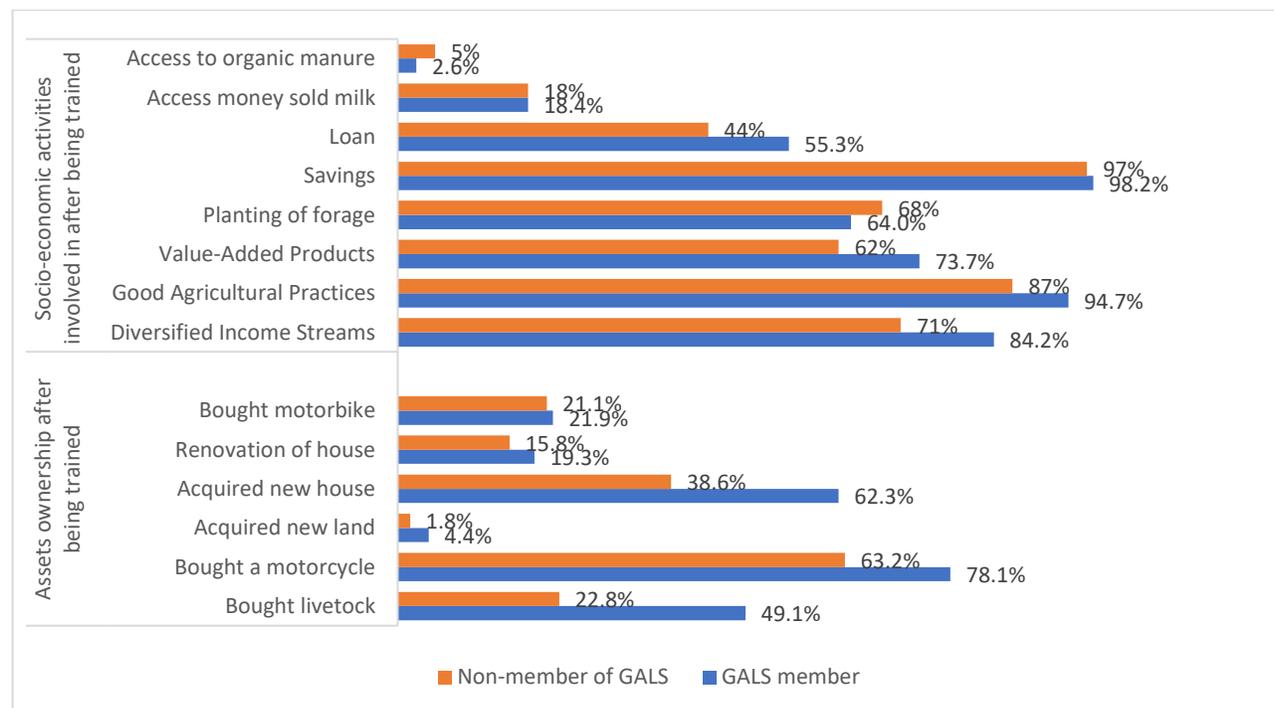
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2.1.3.   Involving family members in economic activities

One of intended GALS outcomes is to improve the participation of all HH members (partner and children) in family matters including their active participation in key economic activities. The vast majority of beneficiaries indicated that they did involve their family members (partners and/or children) in key economic activities after being encouraged to do so through different training sessions under GALS, with 95.6% involving them in farming activities, 41.2% in community initiatives, 22.8% in handling sales and 13.2% involving them in home-based business activities. This is displayed in the figure below:

Fig 7. Involving family members in economic activities

Involving family members in Economic activities

- Farming as a Family: GALS member 95.6%, Non-member of GALS 97.4%
- Home-Based Business: GALS member 13.2%, Non-member of GALS 6.1%
- Market Days (handling sales): GALS member 22.8%, Non-member of GALS 14.0%
- Community Initiatives: GALS member 41.2%, Non-member of GALS 35.1%

■ GALS member ■ Non-member of GALS
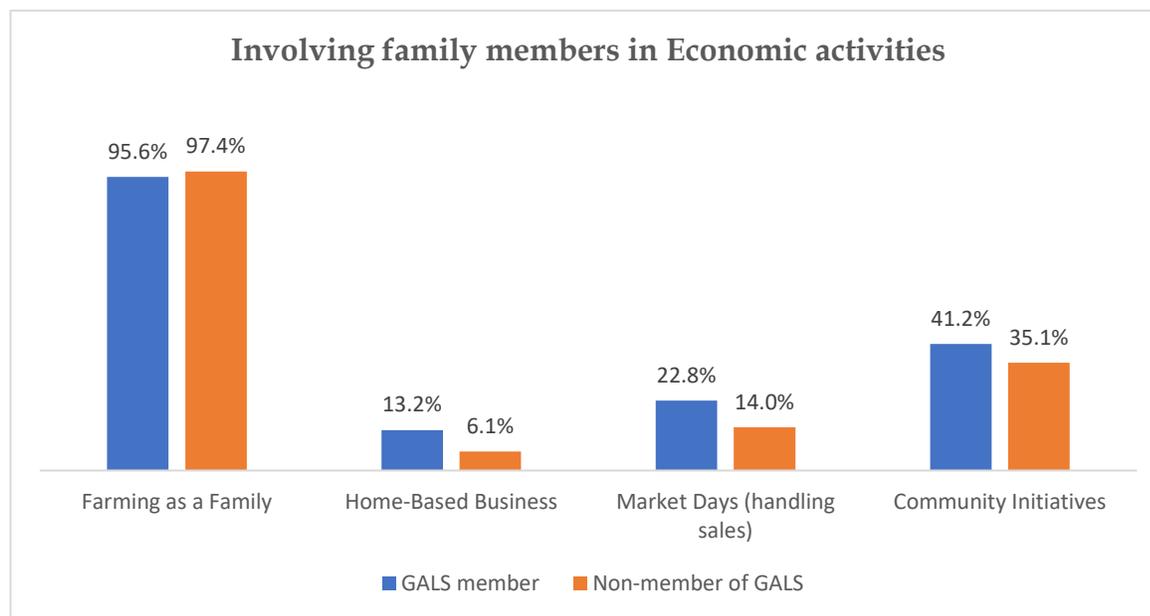
GALS Impact assessment, Primary data, 2023

In the light of the above, it is safe to say that GALS also had a strong impact in stirring beneficiaries' mindset toward involving the members of their families in key economic decisions as exemplified in the following statement: "*I used to work on my own, as motorcyclist and my wife also worked on her own in the family farm. None of us knew what his/her partner was doing and more so the income we were generating. GALS has taught us that you cannot go far if you do not involve your partner and since, we are planning everything together and we are experiencing more efficiency in our businesses*" a male participant Mimuli sector, Nyagatare district.

2.1.4. Sharing of HH properties with a partner

The provided data offers insights on the issue of property sharing between household members. A vast majority (90.4%) of GALS members acknowledged that they do share HH properties with their partners, compared to 83.9% of non-GALS members, who are sharing household properties. This means that a much bigger proportion (16.1%) of non-members reported not sharing their HH properties compared a lesser percentage of GALS members (9.1%). This data suggests, therefore, that GALS has contributed to improving members understanding of the benefits of sharing household properties with their family members and partners.

Fig 8. Sharing of HH properties

Sharing of HH property with a partner

86.8%   90.4%

■ GALS member   ■ Non-member of GALS
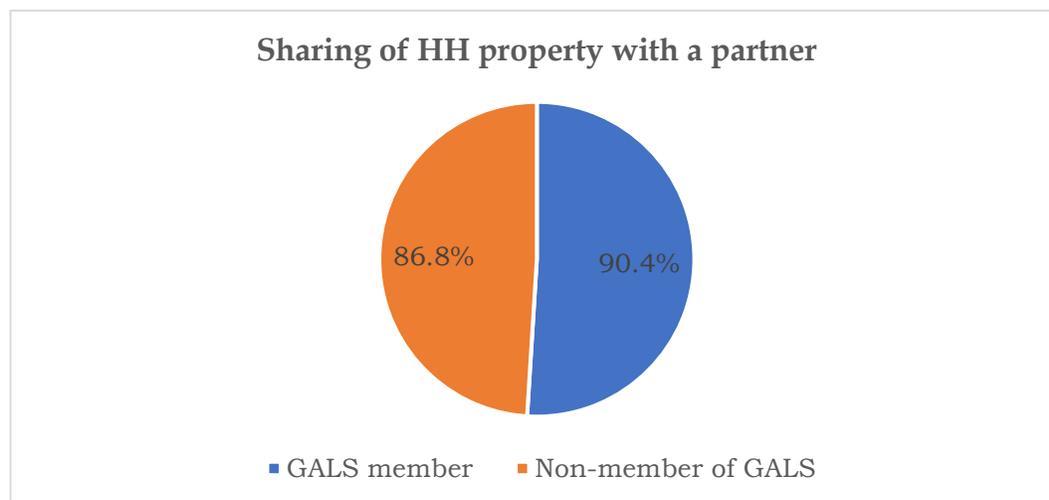
GALS Impact assessment, Primary data, 2023

2.2. CONTRIBUTION OF GALS TO THE SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT OF BENEFICIARIES

2.2.1. Social life improvement through GALS

The assessment sought to examine social life improvement among GALS members as a result of their participation in GALS training, in comparison with L-FFS group members who did not benefit from GALS. Respondents were requested to score between different aspects of social life that they may have improved due to their involvement in GALS. According to the scoring (see chart below), the most common aspect of social life improvement for GALS beneficiaries consisted of improving the nutrition status (97.4%), followed by the sharing of domestic workload with their partners (90.4%), with the improvement of mutual relationships within the couple accounting for 89.5%, useful linkages with fellow community members ranked the fourth aspect at 82.5%, and lastly planning together between husband, wife and children ranked as fifth with a score of 9.6%. It is worth noting that no-one among GALS members said that they did not observe any change in their social life after joining GALS programme.

For the non-members of GALS who were asked the same question, the assessment noted that they reported lesser social life improvement compared to GALS beneficiaries in all aspects of social life listed above, except for the "improvement in mutual relationships with family members". Hence, this demonstrates that GALS contributed greatly to improving the social life of its members and their families.

Asked to unpack what they meant by "improved linkage with fellow community members", respondents explained that this refers to the friendships and bonds forged among members with a shared strong willingness to bring positive change in their respective communities, especially in reaching out to members of the community who are not part of GALS and providing them free advice in different areas of social life, including promoting harmonious family relationships and supporting them in matters conflict resolution as they are more trusted by their fellow community members due to the change they have demonstrated throughout.

Fig 9. Aspects of social life improvement
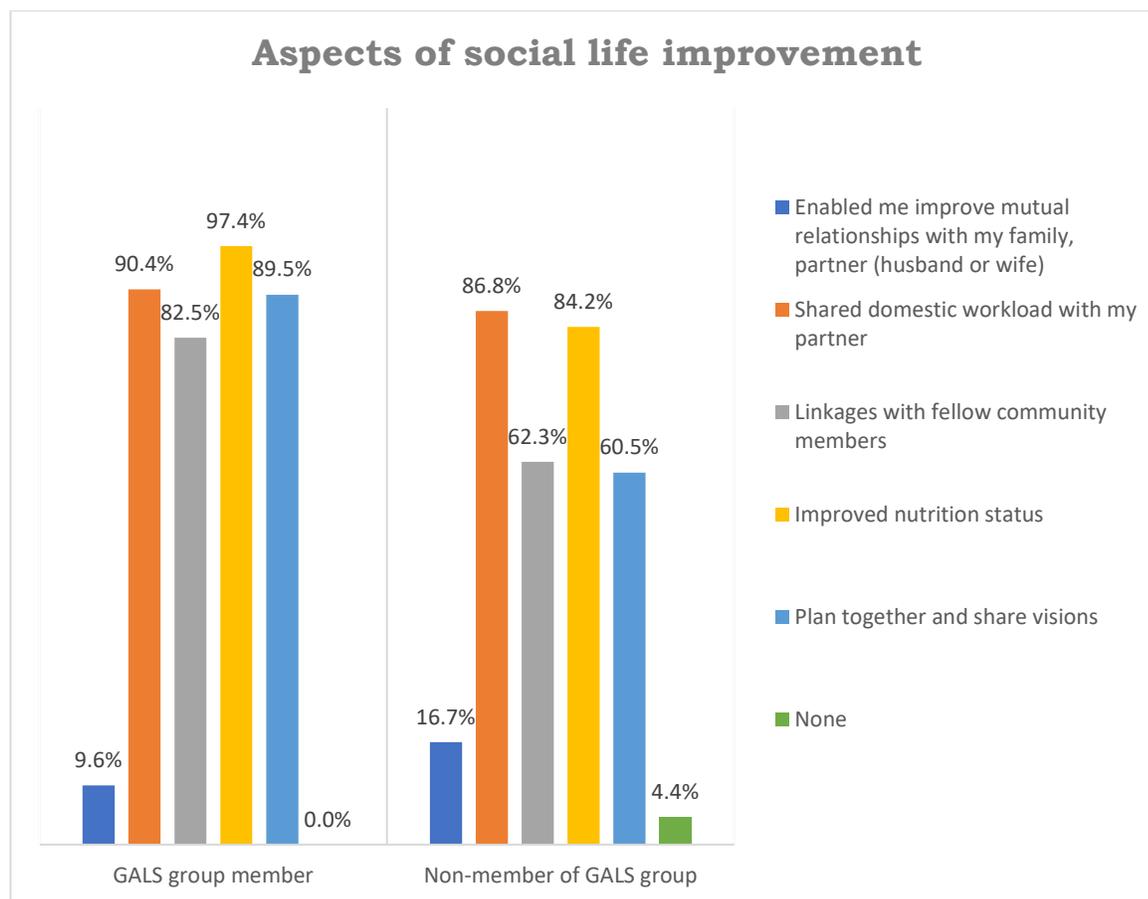
GALS Impact assessment, Primary data, 2023

During FGD sessions, participants mentioned more areas of social life improvement not mentioned during the survey. These include improvement in children's education, subscription to CBHI through more awareness of its importance during GALS meetings and improved hygiene and sanitation. "*Before GALS, I was solely responsible for our children school fees as my husband cared less about it. He would literally use all his income to enjoy drinking beer with his friends every evening and bring*

nothing at home. But since the last two years, the situation has changed for good: we pull all our resources together and this has enabled us to achieve much more than we could achieve before. We managed to enroll our 2 children in better school (private school) and we manage to buy their school uniforms and stationaries without any problem. Their overall performance at school has improved tremendously and they are happier", a female GALS beneficiary from Busasamana, Rubavu district.

In relation to hygiene and sanitation, a participant from Gicumbi sector said, *"In our GALS group, I learned to comply with basic hygiene and cleanness standards, including daily shower, regular washing of hands with soap and wearing clean clothes. This has reduced infectious diseases in my family"*.

2.2.2. Improvement in consumption of Animal-sourced Food (ASF)

Related to findings presented in Fig 9 above (for those who reported improvements in nutrition status), the assessment sought to know whether there was in increase in consumption of milk and other animal-sourced foods, given their importance in combatting malnutrition and providing holistic solutions for children development.

Thus, 90.4% of respondents reported an increase in the quantity of milk consumed in their households after joining GALS training (compared to a 69.3% threshold for non-GALS members), followed by eggs at 68.4% and meat at 64%.

Fig 10. Improvement in ASF consumption
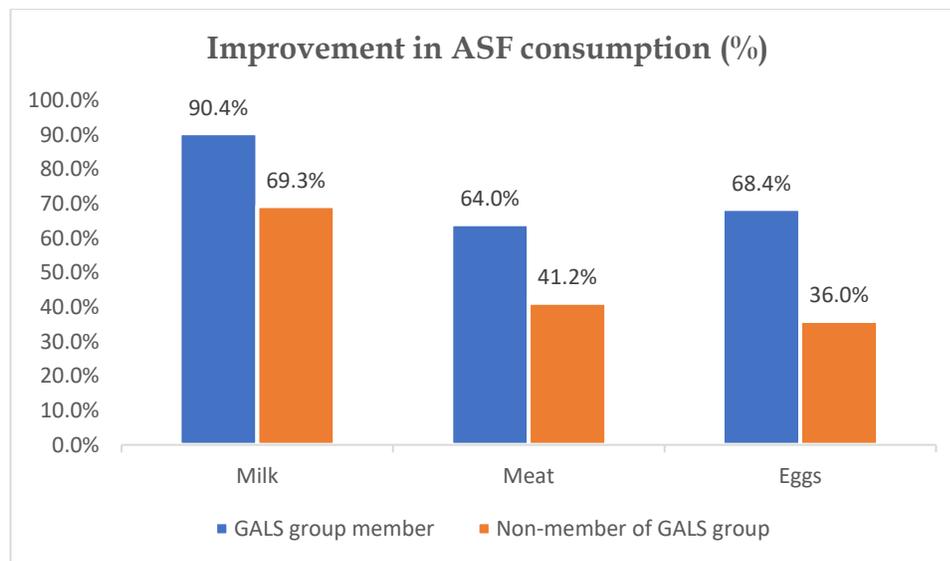
GALS Impact assessment, Primary data, 2023

In general, participants in FGDs stressed the vital role played by GALS on their nutrition status, from learning good nutrition practices to eating a balanced diet that contains vegetables, animal sourced foods (proteins) and carbohydrates. One participant from Kivumu sector in Rutsiro district said, *"Through our groups, we have been sensitized to eat small fish (indagara) as alternative ASF since*

meat is usually highly expensive. This has improved the overall wellbeing of the family and our children are healthier and more immune against infant diseases". With regard to milk consumption, a female participant from Musanze district said: *"We used to sell all the milk produced from our milking cows. After I joined GALS, I learnt that milk is tremendously beneficial for the growth of the children. I engaged my husband in this conversation and he was convinced. As of present, we are keeping 2 liters of milk daily for our own consumption, and we only sell the extra"*.

From the above, it is evident that GALS training played a key role in improving participants' consumption of ASF products and in improving their nutrition practices in general.

2.2.3. Other life improvements and skills learned by GALS beneficiaries

Another social benefit of GALS is its potency to expose members to a range of life skills that enhance their socio-economic empowerment. Through the survey, respondents reported that they learned and improved in a number of areas, ranging from planning skills, planting of forage, nutrition and balanced diet, construction or renovation of houses, improved agricultural practices, VSLAs, First Aid treatment of cows, and so on. It has to be noted that for all the skills areas listed below, GALS beneficiaries reported higher levels of skills gained than their counterpart who were not trained in GALS. This is detailed in the chart below.

Fig 11. Other life improvements and skills learned by GALS beneficiaries
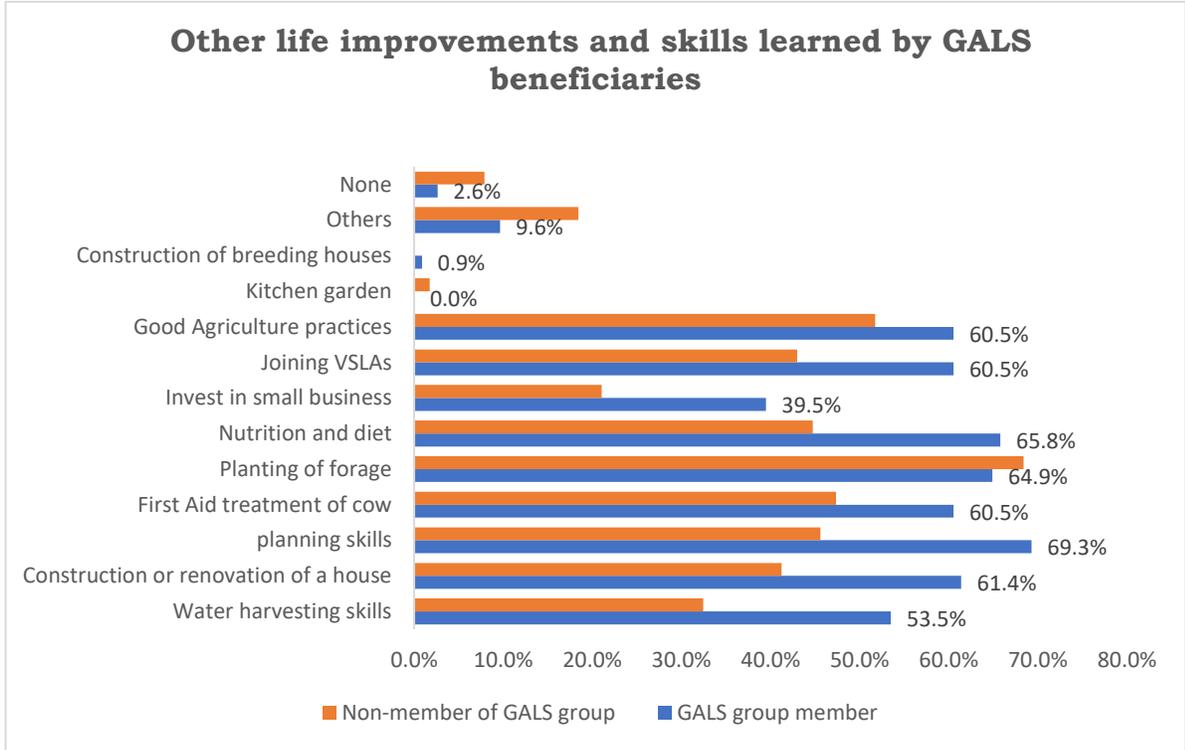
GALS Impact assessment, Primary data, 2023

2.3. CONTRIBUTION OF GALS IN ENHANCING DECISION-MAKING CREDENTIALS OF BENEFICIARIES

In relation to relation to decision-making, the assessment examined 3 levels of impact or change to participants' decision-making credentials that may have been influenced by their participation in GALS:

1) The first level is the individual level. GALS beneficiaries were asked whether they take financial decision-making jointly or in agreement with their partners as opposed to spending it individually;

2) The proportion of GALS members partaking in decision-making roles as compared to non-GALS members;

3) The impact of GALS in enabling members who are already part of decision-making to be effective in discharging their leadership roles.

2.3.1. Joint financial decision-making

The following chart outlines respondents' responses with regard to making financial decision-making jointly among patners:

Fig 12. Joint financial decision-making:
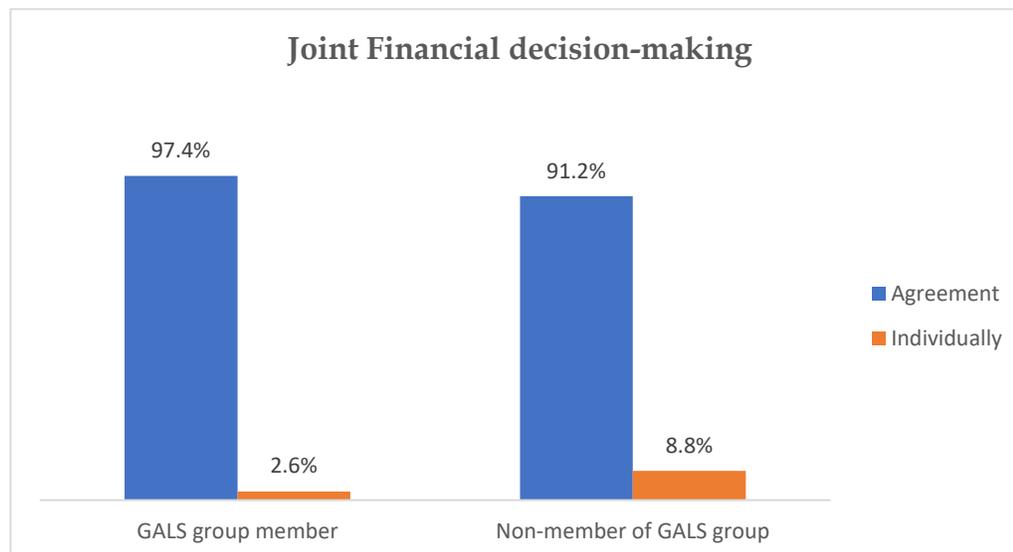
GALS Impact assessment, Primary data, 2023

The biggest proportion of GALS beneficiaries acknowledged that they do spend their incomes in consultation with their partners, which is one of the intended objectives of the approach. The data

from the assessment above shows that the outcome is greater for GALS beneficiries (97.4%) than non-beneficiaries of GALS who reported spending their incomes after consulting their partners at 91.2% only. This was emphasized by participants to FGDs who emphasized that they now share most decisions about financial management with their partners and disclose their incomes to each other, something they were not used to. The following quotes from participants illustrate this change:

"I used to take all the decisions related to selling the harvest and milk and use all the money at wish. I would then only buy a small gift to my wife to please her and calm her down. This has completely changed as we share all the decisions and prioritize all our spending together. This has greatly improved our economic situation in the family", said a male participant in Nyagatare district.

"Before joining GALS, I used to spend all my money in bars in total disregard to my family needs. In some instances, when I run short of money, I could commit debts in the bar and ask my wife to come and pay to the owner of the bar", a male participant in Kayonza district.

"I have been working in the tea factory for 20 years now and never disclosed my monthly salary to my wife, until I realized it was a malpractice from me, I felt guilty and apologized to her. Now, we have a completely new relationship and I share everything with her", a male participant from Gatagara, Musanze district.

"There are no longer unilateral decisions by the husband, whether in the use of money from sell of milk and other incomes, management of cows and land, or deciding on matters children education... Every decision is taken jointly and through consensus after weighing the pros and cons, and setting up our priorities as wife and husband. We also involve our grown-up children in some instances", a female participant, Burera district.

"In our home, the vocabularies such as "Ndavuze": "I say", "Ibyanjye": "My assets", "Nta nka wakuye iwanyu": "You brought nothing from your parents here", "uwo niwo mwanzuro nafashe": "this is my final decision, you have to do with it", etc, have disappeared and given way to vocabularies such as "our assets", "our shared decisions", etc, based on the understanding that everything belongs to everyone", female GALS beneficiary from Huye district.

2.3.2. Uptake of Leadership roles among GALS groups

The next chart shows the uptake of GALS members in leadership roles within their groups as compared to non-members. As displayed below, leadership roles exercised by GALS members range from Leaders, community liaison officers, resources mobilisers, secretaries, task force members and trainers. More interesting is the relatively high involvement of female members in leadership roles even if they are outnumbered by their their male counterparts in top leadership positions, namely "Leader" and "Co-leader". However, there is high percentage of women

"Resource mobilizers" than males, while there is an even representation of males and females in the category of champions.

The following statement demonstrates how participation in GALS has contributed to encouraging participants into leadership positions: *"I used to deny my wife the right to be given any responsibilities within their groups or associations, as I felt uncomfortable about it. Now that I can see how she is empowered, the old mindset has completely changed and I actually encourage her to be involved because it is beneficial for the whole family"*, male participant from Ruhango.

Fig 13. Leadership roles occupied by GALS members
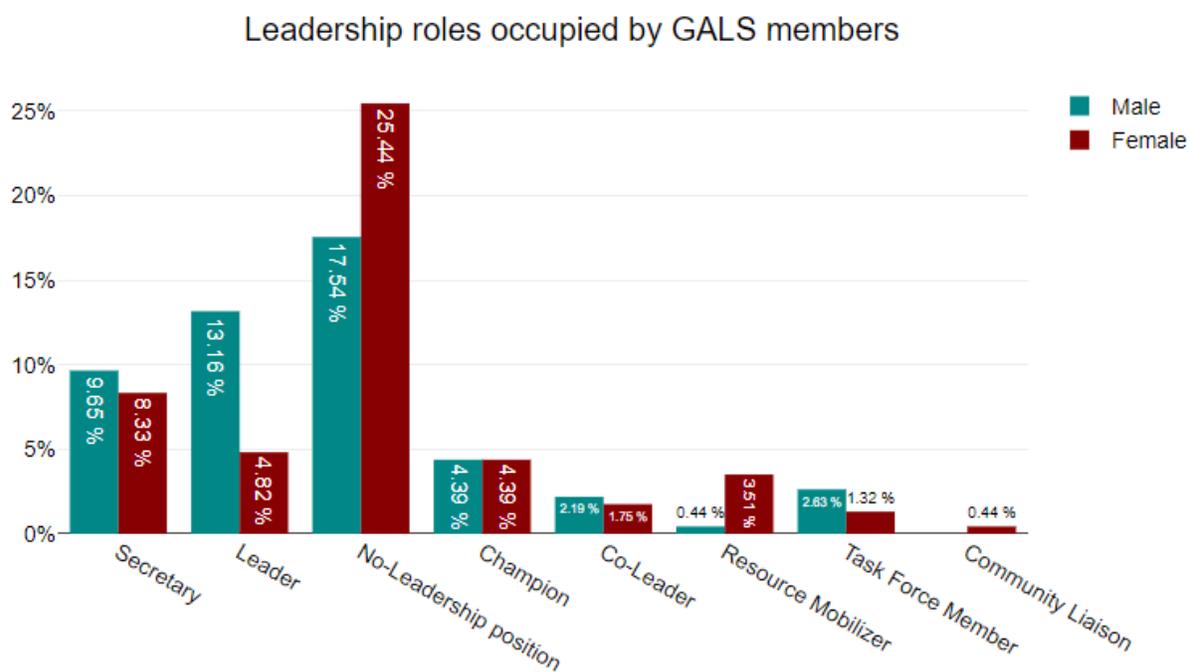
GALS Impact assessment, Primary data, 2023

2.3.3. Impact on making participants more effective in their leadership roles at community level

In relation to the impact of GALS in enabling members who are already part of decision-making to be effective in discharging their leadership roles, the findings from the research shows a significant impact of the methodology in enabling members involved in leadership roles within or outside their groups to be effective in discharging their leadership roles. The leadership skills gained through participation in GALS activities include being more confident, aquiring management and coordination skills, making their voice count, learning how to have apositive influence in their

groups and conflict resolution skills. Another indication of the leadership skills gained through GALS is demonstrated though comparison between GALS members and non-members in their respective groups. For each of the skills listed, the figures demonstrate that GALS members acquired much more leadership skills (between 62.3% to 67.5%) than non-beneficiaries (between 36.8% to 42,1% only).

Fig 14. Impact on making participants more effective in their leadership roles outside GALS groups

GALS Impact assessment, Primary data, 2023

Discussions in FGDs showed that not only were GALS beneficiaries empowered to be effective in their other roles outside GALS, they were also able to command more trust from their fellow community members for elective positions in local governance due to the exemplary leadership that they demonstrate in the community. Further to that, it was indicated that GALS members have enough confidence to provide free advice to other members of the community on matters couple functionality and harmonious relationship between wife and husband. Ultimately, they get proposed for different leadership roles in grassroots governance forums by their fellow community members, whilst also being requested by local leaders to mentor other families that are struggling with family conflicts.

"As GALS members, we are proud role models in our respective communities, we are referred to as "Nkore bandebereho", which means "community role models", and we are very proud of that", said a participant in Burera district.

2.4. CONTRIBUTION OF GALS TO THE BEHAVIOR CHANGE OF BENEFICIARIES

2.4.1. Assessing how GALS impacted the behavior change of beneficiaries

As displayed below, a significant percentage of respondents reported that the GALS methodology helped them to improve their behaviors at different levels, including increasing the time they spend with their partners, increasing their level of patience, achieving more harmony in their families, sharing decision-making with their partners, addressing triggers of GBV and negative social norms. Only a small minority, consisting of 11 respondents (4.0%), stated that they did not observe any behavior change as a result of their participation in the GALS methodology.

Fig 15. Areas of behavior change for GALS beneficiaries
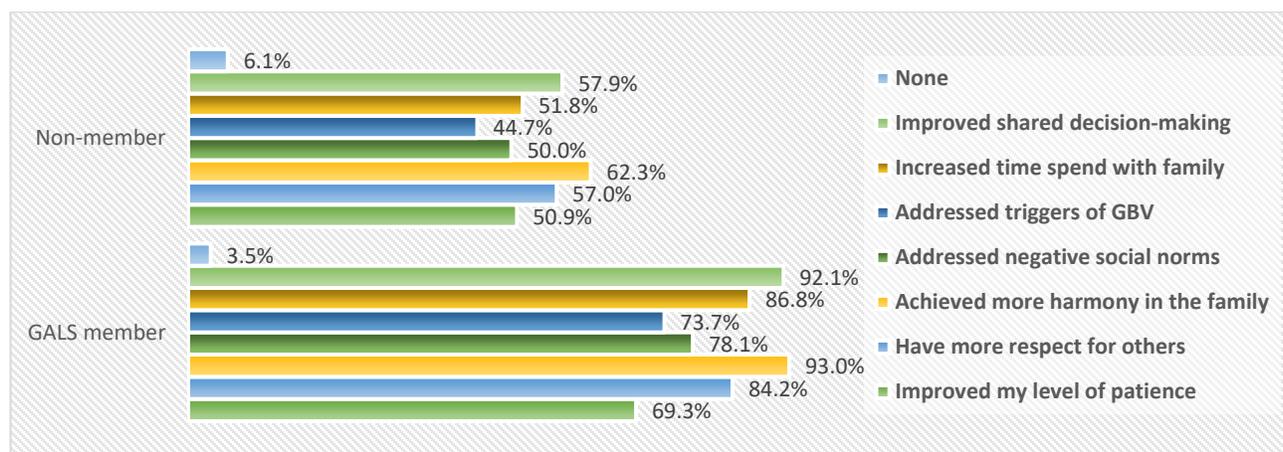
GALS Impact assessment, Primary data, 2023

Participants to FGDs provided more insights on how GALS has transformed the behaviors of beneficiaries. Those insights are summarized below:

1) **Significant decrease of infidelity and concubinage:** During FGDs, stories were told on how men and women used to cheat on their partners for different reasons. Men looked around for other women mainly because their own wives "did not look attractive because they did not take care of their bodies carefully enough" due to high involvement in domestic chores and lack of time and means to take care of themselves. On the other hand, women also cheated on their husbands mainly because they shun away from their family responsibilities as "providers" and looked for external providers. This behavior vanished slowly by slowly as GALS members opened-up to their partners and confessed their wrongdoings in all openness and honesty and vice-versa.

25

2) **Decreased abstinence for engaging in sexual relationships within the couple:** many women testified that before GALS, they used to abstain from engaging in sexual relationships with their husbands to "punish" them for their drinking habits instead of engaging them in a constructive dialogue. But thanks to the teaching received in different GALS sessions, they came to understand that such change is a process that requires patience. By engaging their husband on the harms of drunkenness, they are now reconverting by their own decisions. There were also testimonies of men who used to force their wives into sexual intercourse by all means, even when the atmosphere was toxic (which they described as physical violence). Participants reported that this is no longer the case.

3) **Increased involvement of men in HH chores:** participants to FGDs testified that GALS enabled them to break the pre-existent negative mindset that men should not get involved in domestic activities, such as cleaning, cooking and taking care of children. One participant in Nyabihu district clarified: *"In this region, it was widely accepted that it is OK for the man to be idle, watch TV and enjoy leisure with their friends as long as their wives are dynamic and taking care of the children and other family matters". This is no longer the case in my family because since I joined GALS and shared the lessons with my husband, he has got a better understanding of his share of responsibilities in our home. He is now well involved and very much concerned with household responsibilities and we work hand in hand"*.

4) **Balanced power relations at HH level:** It was also explained by participants to group discussions that the exercise of visioning and joint planning between the husband and the wife has led to a better share of power relations at HH level and the men have restrained from taking unilateral decisions. In addition, women need not to justify themselves when they are out doing their businesses because the husbands know what they are doing out there and this has reduced family conflicts.

5) **Opening of joint bank account:** GALS members were encouraged to open joint bank accounts, where all the home income is deposited. This has stimulated their financial discipline and prevented either HH member to be tempted to withdraw money without informing the other.

6) **Improved trust and legalization of marriage:** The assessment revealed that couples leaving in illegal marriage remains a big concern in rural areas. Participants observed that one major reason for not legalizing marriage is that one of the partners who is wealthier than the other fears to commit to the common property regime because the other partner can take advantage of it and use false arguments to demand divorce once the marriage is made legal. But after being trained, GALS participants learned the virtue of trusting their partners and

walking the journey of life together. They confessed that now they are living in perfect harmony and without any fear that they will be deceived by their partners.

7) **Reduction in GBV cases and domestic violence at HH level:** During the discussions, a good number of women testified that their husbands used to be violent and beat them up regularly. One said, "The beating was my daily bread, but after GALS, the situation has changed for good and my husband love me than any time before"; while another man added: "Before I joined GALS, I could hardly trust my wife. Every time she came back home beyond 6pm, I suspected that she was being entertained by other men and I treated her with violence even if I had no proof of the accusations. At least such behavior is now history in my home".

2.4.2.   ASSESSING GALS' EFFECTIVENESS IN THE PROJECT AREA

Effectiveness of the GALS methodology was assessed against three main indicators; namely the awareness of its objectives to its current members at the point of enrollment, the extent to which GALs enabled members to achieve their visions, annual and quarterly objectives, as well as the extent to which the GALS methodology has been disseminated to the beneficiaries and in the community at large.

2.4.2.1.   Awareness of GALS objectives to the members at the point of enrollment

This area of inquiry was exclusively asked to GALS beneficiaries. It is aimed at capturing the Information from the figure below reflects an overall low level of awareness of the objectives of the GALS methodology by a big number of beneficiaries, as 76% reported not being aware of these objectives before they joined, while only 24% were aware of the same.

However, as assessed during focus group discussions, GALS beneficiaries indicated that they came to understand the objectives of GALS as soon as they joined, following a number of training encounters that they were exposed to during the project implementation.

Fig 16. Awareness of GALS' objectives by its members at the point of joining
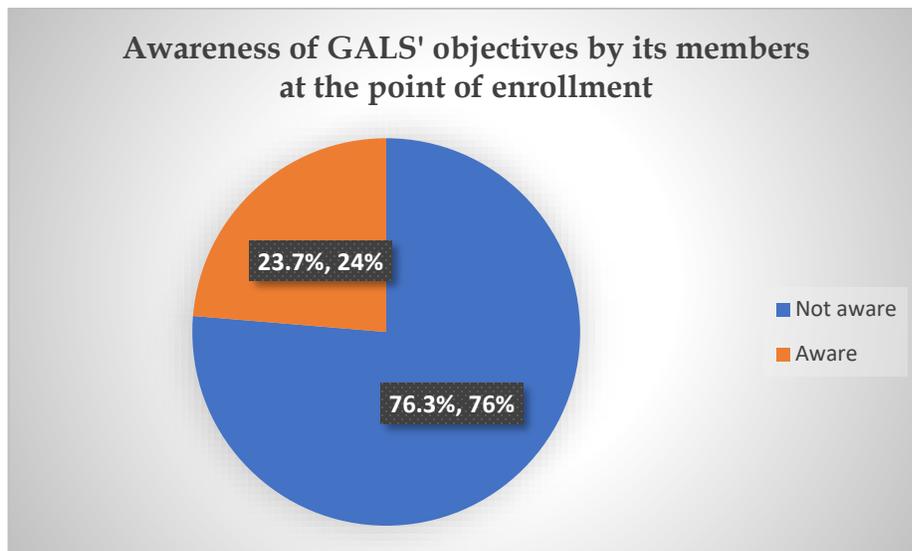
GALS Impact assessment, Primary data, 2023

The assessment sought to investigate further the levels of awerness by districts to advice project implementers on where more efforts should be directed in disseminating the methodology to the wide members of the community.

The chart below informs that current GALS members in at least 5 districts out of 12 were not aware of GALS and its benefits before joining. Those districts are Burera, Kayonza, Musanze, Nyagatare and Rwamagana. The district with the highest awareness of the methodology among community memebrs was Nyanza with 80%, followed by Huye and Rutsiro at 60% each.

Fig 17. Awareness of GALS' objectives by its members at the point of joining by district

Awareness of GALS' objectives at the point of enrolment by district
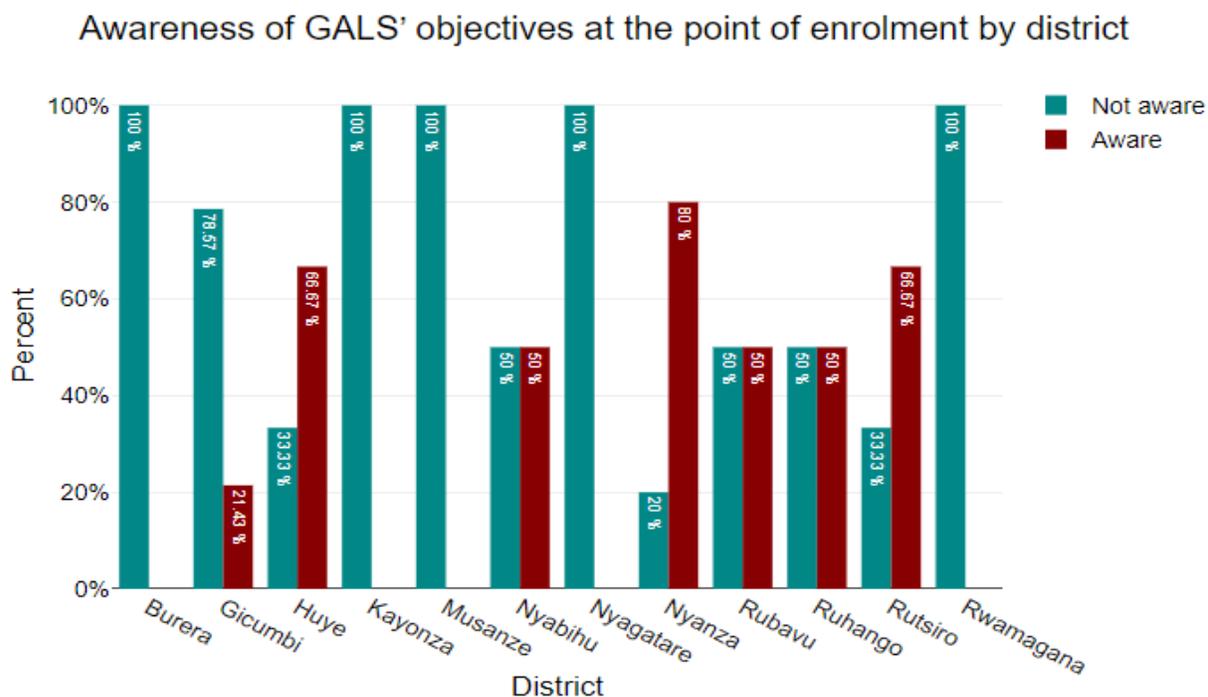
GALS Impact assessment, Primary data, 2023

2.5. Achieving the vision, annual and quarterly objectives of beneficiaries

A key feature of the GALS methodology is to help participants come together with their family members and set a common vision as well as medium term and short-term objectives for their families. This assessment sought to assess how GALS beneficiaries rated their own performance vis-à-vis achieving their vision and objectives.

Findings from the assessment indicate that close to all participants in GALS (99%) reported that the training received helped them to achieve that in one way or another. Among those, 67.5% rated the achievement as Moderate, while 31.6% rated it as High.

Fig 18. Achievement of individual vision and objectives

Achieving the Vision, Annual and Quarterly objectives of beneficiaries

GALS member ■ Non-member of GALS

	Not achieved	Achieved	High	Moderate	Not significant
GALS member	0.9%	99.1%	31.6%	67.5%	
Non-member of GALS	11.4%	88.6%	15.8%	65.8%	7.0%
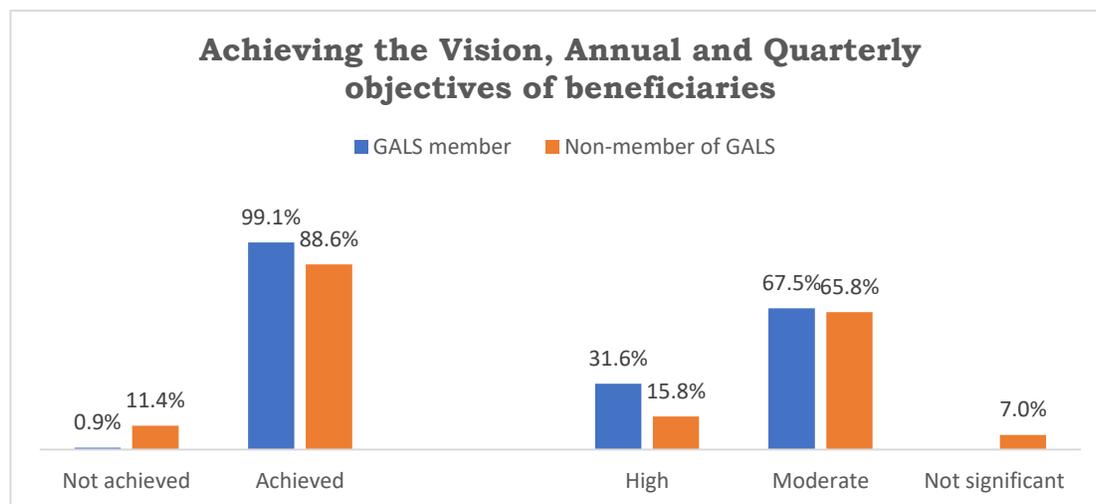
GALS Impact assessment, Primary data, 2023

A comparison between districts regarding the achievement of member's visioning and objectives shows that most of the district achieved higher levels of achievement of personal vision and objectives at 100%. Only the District of Burera was rated less than 100% at 92.3%.

Fig 19. Achievement of individual vision and objectives per district

Achieving the Vision, Annual and Quarterly objectives by district
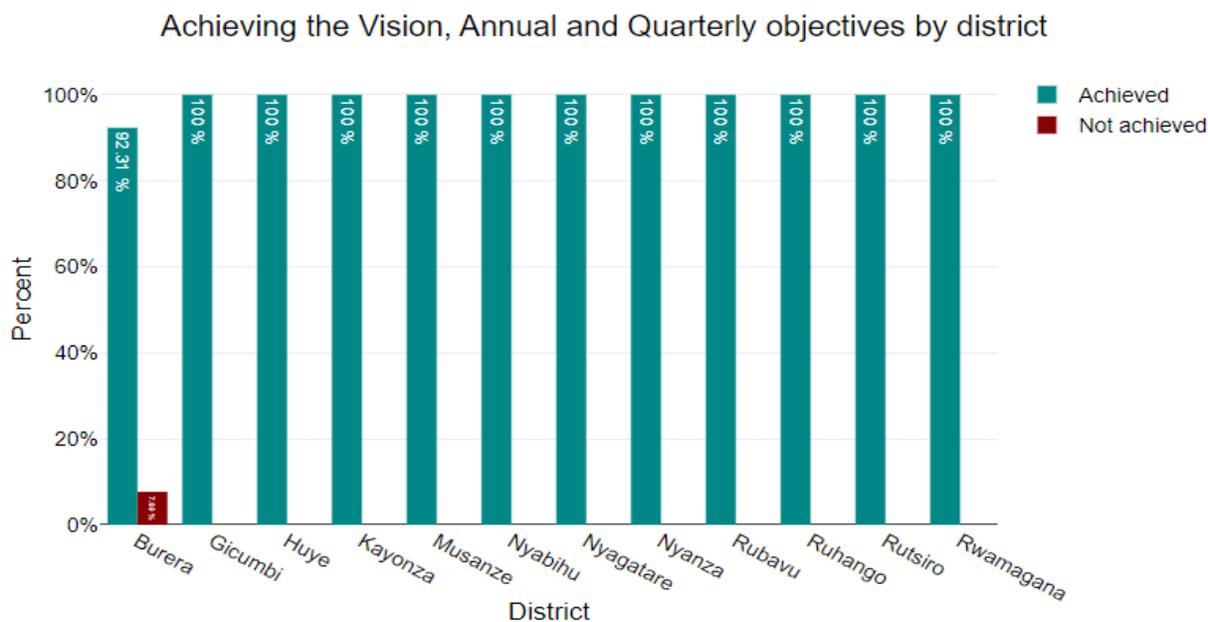
GALS Impact assessment, Primary data, 2023

2.5.1.1. Dissemination of the Methodology within the community at the date of the assessment

The data regarding the dissemination of the methodology toward the end of the project and after five years of implementation are displayed in the figure below. The data presented in the chat below shows a relatively good level of dissemination of the GALS methodology amongst community members, with GALS members rating it at 72% (compared to 23.7% at the start of the project. This shows that the project improved its efforts in regard to the dissemenation of the GALS programme although there is room for improvement in the future, to ensure a wider dissemination of the benefits of GALS to many more people in the districts of intervention and beyond.

Fig 20. Dissemination of the Methodology within the Community
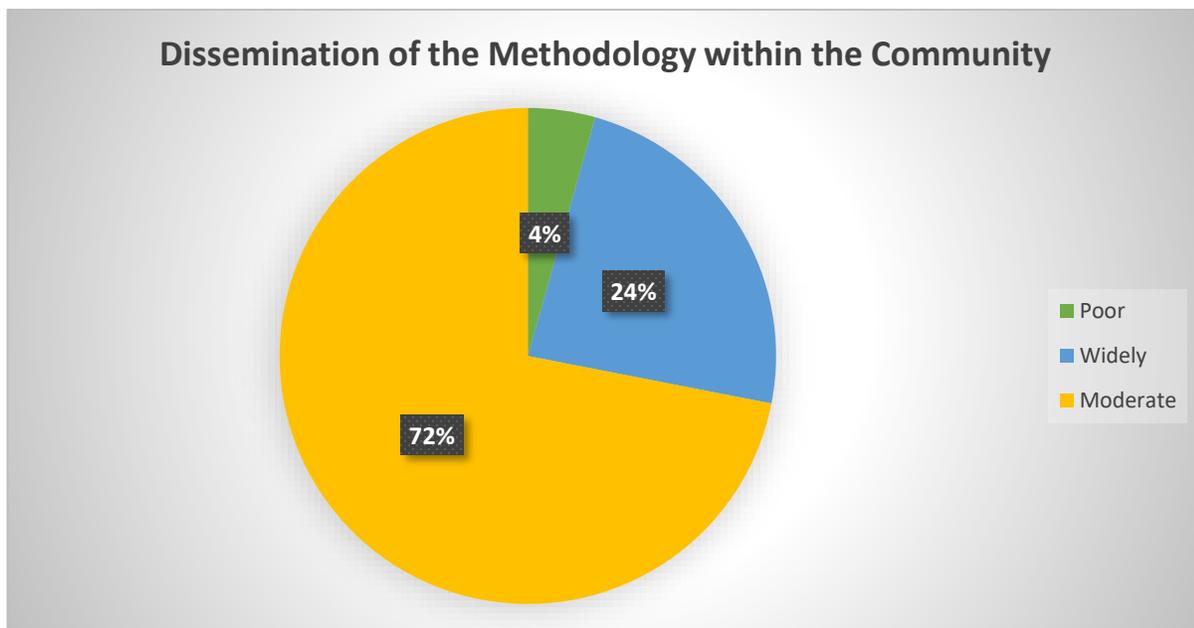
GALS Impact assessment, Primary data, 2023

Although respondents acknowledged a high level of awareness of the GALS methodology, the big majority among them only rated their awareness as "moderate", while only a small percentage rated it as "wide", as reflected in the figure 21 below. Nyabihu and Rubavu are the two districts where the awareness of the approach was "widely" disseminated at a rate of 50% each, higher than Huye and Ruhango at 40%.

Fig 21. Dissemination of the Methodology within the Community by district

Dissemination of the Methodology within the Community by district
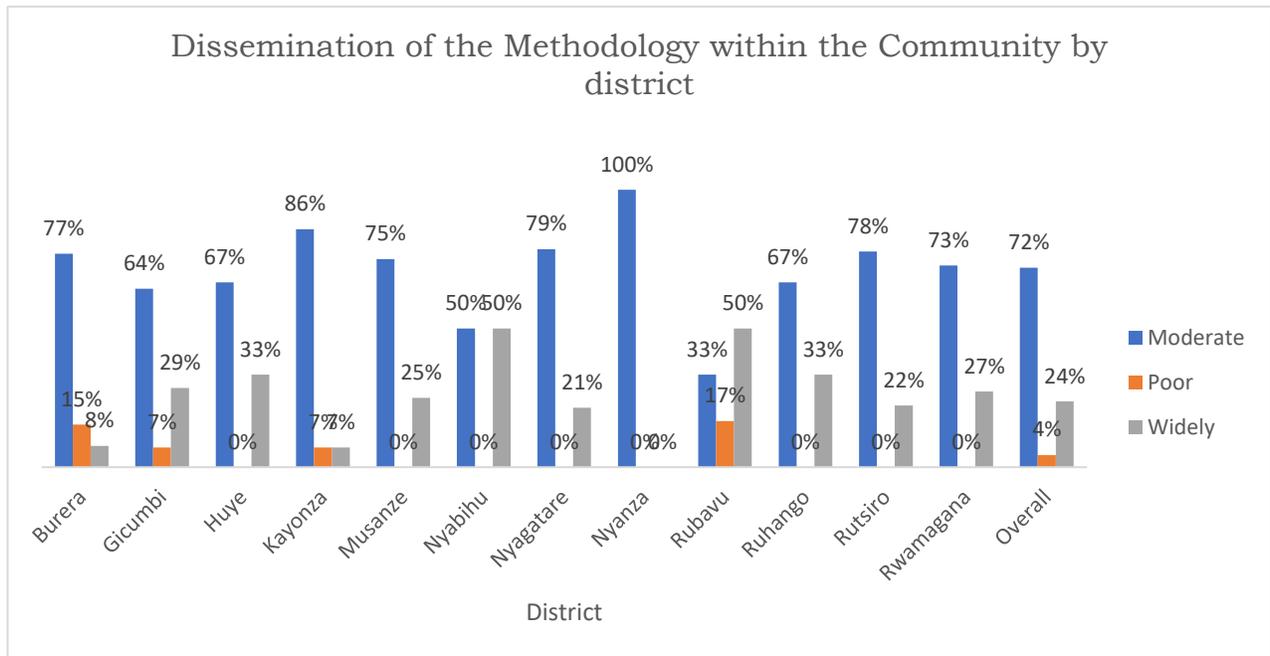
GALS Impact assessment, Primary data, 2023

3. COMPARISON BETWEEN FINDINGS FROM GALS IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND THE GENDER BASELINE STUDY FOR RWANDA DAIRY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (RDDP)

In 2019, RDDP project conducted a Gender Baseline Study with the aim to establish the situation of women's empowerment in the project's targeted areas in regards to 7 Assessment dimensions, namely access and control over productive resources, female participation and leadership, decision making, division of labour, access to credit, knowledge of nutrition and dietary diversity and attitudes towards domestic violence.

Although this Impact Assessment study was mainly focused on the contribution of the GALS methodology in improving the socio-economic conditions of beneficiaries in various aspects, there are some areas of convergence that speak to the findings of the Gender Baseline Survey and show improvement or lack of improvement in similar or comparable areas of assessment. The Table below compares the findings from the Gender Baseline Survey and GALS Impact Assessment Survey both for the Treatment and Control groups:

Table 4: Comparative Analysis between GALS Impact and Gender Baseline in RDDP 2019

ASSESSMENT DIMENSIONS	FINDINGS OF THE BASELINE SURVEY	SITUATION FOR GALS BENEFICIARIES (TREATMENT GROUP)	SITUATION OF NON-BENEFICIARIES OF GALS (CONTROL GROUP)
Access and control over productive resources	• Highlighted that 94.6% of respondents agree that women have equal access to productive resources • Reported that control over household productive assets remains male dominated, which affects women's access to and	• The vast majority of beneficiaries (90.4% of GALS beneficiaries) acknowledged that they do share productive assets and household properties with their partners. • Also, 95.6% of GALS beneficiaries indicated that both members of the household were involved in economic activities and family investments.	• For non-GALS beneficiaries, only 83.9% of indicated that they are sharing productive assets and household properties with their partners • 97.4% among the control group indicated that both members of the household were involved in economic

	control over financial services.	→ This shows that figures from the GALS Impact Assessment are more or less similar with data from the Baseline Survey.	activities and family investments.
Female participation and leadership	• The Baseline study assessed that top leadership positions in farmer organisations are still occupied mainly by men. • In instances where women are in leadership, they only occupied traditionally designated positions such as secretaries, advisors and sporadically as second vice-chairpersons.	Data from the Impact Assessment show high involvement of female members in leadership roles, even if they were still outnumbered by their male counterparts in top leadership positions, namely Leader: 13% for males compared to 4% for females, and Co-leader 2% for males compared to 1% for females. However, there was high percentage of women occupying "Resource mobilizers" than males (3.5% compared to 0.5% for the latter), while there was an even representation of males and females in the category of champions.	This variable was not applicable for non-beneficiaries of GALS
Decision making on livestock production and income	• Data from the Baseline survey indicated that household decisions were jointly made by wife and husband, although FGDs indicated that the man makes the final decision not only on the livestock production but also on selling and renting land, borrowing money, employing labour and household income.	• GALS beneficiaries in their majority (97.4%) reported that they do make decisions on spendingg their incomes in consultation with their partners. The data from the assessment above shows that the outcome is greater for GALS beneficiaries	• For non-GALS beneficiaries, the figures are slightly less than for GALS beneficiaries but still high when it comes to spending their incomes after consulting their partners at 91.2% only.
Knowledge of nutrition and dietary diversity	Data from the Baseline study indicated that, women have more knowledge about nutrition and food preparation and feeding practices than men but decisions around milk consumption at	Data from the GALS impact assessment showed great improvements on beneficiaries' nutrition skills as reported by 97.4% of respondents.	For non-participants in GALS, improvements on beneficiaries' nutrition skills was 84.2%, lower than GALS beneficiaries.

	home are mostly taken by men since they do the milking and delivering as well as selling of milk. Yet men were said to have little engagement in nutrition at the household level, which hinders the overall uptake of milk consumption at household level. This was a qualitative assertion without quantitative data showing the distribution of nutrition and dietary skills among men and women.	The Assessment also found that the level of consumption of Animal-sourced Foods (ASF) among GALS beneficiaries was 90.4% which was better than non-participants in GALS.	For non-GALS beneficiaries, the consumption of ASF was reported at 69.3%.
Attitudes towards domestic violence	Data from the Baseline Survey indicated a high prevalence of GBV among farmers at 87.5% with women mostly as victims (65.3%), children (20.4%) and men (10%) and males mostly as perpetrators. Familiar cases of GBV echoed included; physical beating rated at 40%, emotional violence, denial of rights over property (economic violence) and sexual violence (rape & defilement).	The GALS Impact Assessment reported that their participation in GALS resulted in great reduction in GBV cases and domestic violence at HH level as 73.7% of participants said that helped them to address the triggers of GBV. During the discussions, a good number of women testified that their husbands used to be violent and beat them up regularly. During the discussions, a good number of women testified that their husbands used to be violent and beat them up regularly but they reported that GBV cases have reduced significantly.	The Impact assessment also noted some improvements in GBV reduction among the control group but at a lesser extent as only 44.7% of respondents said that GALS enabled them to address the triggers of GBV.

4. LESSONS LEARNT

Through this Impact assessment study, a number of lessons was drawn from the experience shared by participants through their testimonies. The main lessons are summarized below:

1) **Lesson #1:** GALS beneficiaries learned the importance of planning and gender equality. They clearly understood that everyone needs to have a vision and a goal for their lives (knowing where you are and where you want to get), and work towards achieving it is good for family advancement. More specifically, participants learned how to develop their visions for change, appreciate their strengths and achievements and analyze and address gender inequalities within the family and community, as challenges which prevent them from achieving their vision. Key visioning tools learned include (1) Indoto y'ubukungu burambye (Vision Road Journey); (2) Indoto ya diamant (the Diamond Dream); (3) Igiti cy'uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye (the gender balance tree). One participant said, "Isomo ry'indoto ya diamant ryaranyubakiye urugo", which translates: "the lessons learned from the Diamond dream tree session saved up my marriage from falling apart", while another added: "I learned efficient use of family resources and how to prioritize the needs, and I realized that the worst enemy I have is not merely the poverty, but mostly the lack of financial discipline to use available resources efficiently".

2) **Lesson #2:** GALS participants learned the value of working together and have developed good experience of working with their fellow community members on joint initiatives like savings and farming. "We have come to understand that whoever works individually without involving others uses lots of efforts and achieves less results, but by pulling efforts and resources together, we can achieve greater things" A statement from participants to the FGD in Gicumbi.

3) **Lesson #3: It is beneficial to prioritize savings and investments over consumption:** GALS participants from all the districts reiterated that before joining GALS, they used to overspend in buying unnecessary items and never thought of saving. Through GALS training, they learned the value of saving and were exposed to improved financial management skills. They have acquired the understanding that saving helps them to accumulate a capital that they can then invest into income-generating activities beyond farming, which ultimately improves the well-being of the entire family and the communities.

4) **Lesson #4:** GALS contributes to making good citizens who are partners with local authorities in development, by helping them achieve their performance contracts, especially in areas of social development.

5. CONCLUSION

This Assignment aimed to assess the impact of the Gender Action Learning System (GALS) implemented under the RDDP project among L-FFS groups in 12 intervention districts of Nyagatare, Rwamagana and Kayonza, Gicumbi, Burera, and Musanze, Nyabihu, Rubavu and Rutsiro, Nyanza, Huye and Ruhango. The Gender Action Learning System (GALS) is a structured, community-led empowerment methodology aiming at economic, social and political transformation of beneficiaries.

The aim of the assignment was therefore to assess how the project applied the GALS methodology in the districts of intervention, and how the latter contributed to the empowerment of beneficiaries (more specifically the empowerment of women and the inclusion of poor people) and the promotion of gender equality at household and community level.

More specifically, the Assignment aimed to respond to a number of impact assessment questions highlighted in the terms of reference and ascertain whether;

> GALS contributed to enable women smallholder dairy farmers being part of decision-making in the households and particularly in dairy activities.

> The beneficiaries developed and achieved their visions, annual objectives, quarterly objectives through identification of opportunities and challenges for reaching planned vision (at individual level, household level and group levels).

> The methodology was disseminated exponentially to form a movement as well as increasing confidence, establishing new linkages.

> How the methodology contributed for behavior change, patience, respect of each other, resolving conflicts and build the family love.

> The sustainability of the methodology among L-FFS groups, at community and household levels.

The GALS impact assessment used a mixed research approach comprising of cross-sectional quantitative and qualitative methods. The quantitative approach consisted of a survey of L-FFS members who benefited from the GALS methodology in 12 target districts and the review of secondary data from key project documents. The qualitative part of the study was effected through Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). The purpose of this mixed approach was to enable data triangulation through insights from varied but complementary sources and ensure the validity of findings.

The findings from the research and insights from GALS beneficiaries outlined in this report show that the GALS approach has had a positive and transformational impact on the beneficiaries on each of the assessment dimensions highlighted above.

GALS contribution to economic transformation was materialized through three main channels; enhancing beneficiaries' willingness and capacity to plan together as household members for a better prioritization of needs; enhancing beneficiaries' rational spending by getting rid of unnecessary expenses such as drinking and luxurious expenses; and emphasizing the value of saving.

On the social transformation dimension, GALS contributed to various aspects of social life improvement for its members, the nutrition status, sharing of domestic workload between household members, improvement of mutual relationships, linkages with fellow community members, improved children education, subscription to CBHI, and improved hygiene and sanitation at household levels.

In relation to decision-making, the assessment established that GALS impacted on participants' decision-making credentials through three main channels: (1) Joint financial decision-making with their partners (as opposed to spending it individually), (2) Partaking to decision-making within GALS groups, and (3) Enabling members to be effective in discharging their leadership roles at community level.

With regards to behavior change of beneficiaries, insights for the study have shown that the participation in GALS has led to a significant decrease of infidelity and concubinage, a decrease in cases of abstinence for engaging in sexual relationships within the couple, an increased involvement of men in household chores, more balanced power relations between men and women at household level, opening of joint bank account, improved trust and legalization of marriage, and reduction in GBV cases and domestic violence at household level.

Lastly, in terms of effectiveness, the impact assessment found that the GALS methodology has quite helped participants in setting up common vision, and medium and short-term objectives for their families, and that the training received helped them to achieve their visions and objectives in many ways.

In light of the findings discussed in this report, a number of lessons related to the effectiveness and merits of the methodology were drawn and outlined above, and the following recommendations are formulated to inform the project management and stakeholders for the sustainability of the methodology and for scaling-up the GALS methodology.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of the findings discussed in this report, the following recommendations are formulated to inform the next programming and potential scaling-up of the programme:

1) Train local leaders on the GALS approach so they can adopt it as a tool for citizen's engagement and conflicts management at local level;

2) Develop a collaboration mechanism between the RDDP project and local authorities for the dissemination of the GALS methodology to the local population using existing citizen participation forums and platforms, i.e., Umugoroba w'Ababyeyi (Parents' evening), Umuganda, etc. Through this partnership, accountability on GALS implementation can be integrated into the responsibilities of the Sector's social affairs officer.

3) Increase the number of Master Trainers, by providing advanced training to qualified champions to become Master Trainers;

4) Extend GALS to all L-FFS groups that were formed and supported under the RDDP project;

5) Support GALS groups to transition into formal cooperatives pursuing common objectives, i.e., dairy farming cooperatives, forage planting or forestation cooperatives, etc. These cooperatives would still be built around the values learned through GALS and uphold them;

6) To make GALS training sessions more effective, there is a need for availing a formal GALS training manual that would guide trainers and trainees (especially those with some level of education), with practical activities meant to make the trainings more practical in addition to the drawing that participants make by themselves;

7) Advocate for GALS beneficiaries who have not benefited from Girinka to benefit from it;

8) GALS to target the youth in the early twenties, so as to equip them on the principles of gender equality and family functionality, before they engage with their future partners;

9) Facilitate study exchange programmes on GALS from different districts for learning new experiences, sharing of good practices and visibility;

10) Need for more Information and Communication (IC) material to promote GALS in the implementation areas: T-shirsts, flyers, posters, etc.

11) Train GALS champions on reporting skills to strengthen their reporting capacity to document change and report good practices and lessons from GALS.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I. MEMBERS OF GALS WHO PARTICIPATED IN FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

No	Names	Gender	District	Sector	Phone
1	NYINAWUMUNTU Salama	Female	Rwamagana	Munyaga	0784269995
2	ITANGISHSKA J.Baptiste	Male	Rwamagana	Nzige	0789982711
3	NSABIMANA Dieudonne	Male	Rwamagana	Nzige	0783756409
4	MANIKUZWE Alivera	Female	Rwamagana	Nyakaliro	0783203941
5	UWAMAHORO Cyprien	Male	Rwamagana	Nyakaliro	0783448245
6	NGIRABAKUNZI Alphonse	Male	Rwamagana	Nyakaliro	0783088365
7	HABUMUREMYI J.Paul	Male	Rwamagana	Nzige	0784219444
8	NYIRANTEZIYAREMYE Maritha	Female	Rwamagana	Nzige	0781083330
9	MUSABYEMARIYA Christine	Female	Rwamagana	Nzige	0789533016
10	BUGENIMANA Immacullee	Female	Rwamagana	Munyaga	0785294797
11	HARELIMANA J.Hubert	Male	Kayonza	Gahini	0782184892
12	BARABONIRAMA Jean de Dieu	Male	Kayonza	Kabarondo	0787228028
13	NTAGUNGIRA John	Male	Kayonza	Gahini	0788647976
14	MUHIMPUNDU Chantal	Female	Kayonza	Gahini	0788708004
15	MUGABO Celestin	Male	Kayonza	Gahini	0780079500
16	NYIRARUKUNDO M.Chantal	Female	Kayonza	Gahini	0784389407
17	MUKAMULIGO Venantie	Female	Kayonza	Gahini	0787878121
18	IGIRIMBABAZI Josee	Female	Kayonza	Gahini	0784615885
19	SEBAHINDE J.B	Male	Kayonza	Gahini	0788697167
20	MUREKATETE Jacqueline	Female	Kayonza	Gahini	0783677448
21	NTIHABAKUBYARA Nathanel	Male	Nyagatare	Mimuli	0783787672
22	UWABAKURIKIZA Salima	Female	Nyagatare	Mimuli	0785795820
23	TUYISENGE Jackeline	Female	Nyagatare	Mimuli	0787603533
24	AKIMAIZANYE Delphine	Female	Nyagatare	Mimuli	0782091610
25	MUKANGAMIJE Fabiyola	Female	Nyagatare	Mimuli	0781169662
26	UWAMAHORO Jeanne	Female	Nyagatare	Mimuli	0784978126
27	NCUNGUYINKA Silver	Male	Nyagatare	Mimuli	0783525627
28	MVUNINGOMA Mafenas	Male	Nyagatare	Mimuli	0787751430
29	HABARUGIRA J.Baptiste	Male	Nyagatare	Mimuli	0786354756
30	HAKUZIMANA Innocent	Male	Nyagatare	Mimuli	0783282991
31	NTAGANDA Leonidas	Male	Gicumbi	Shangasha	0781838440
32	NTAMITONDERO Idephone	Male	Gicumbi	Byumba	0784500708
33	BIREGEYA J.Berchumas	Male	Gicumbi	Nyankenke	0787221068
34	MIRONKO Theogene	Male	Gicumbi	Shangasha	0782361663
35	MFITUMUKIZA Rachel	Female	Gicumbi	Kaniga	0787835416
36	MUTUYEYEZU Drocelle	Female	Gicumbi	Shangasha	0787814921
37	BAHUFITE Esperance	Female	Gicumbi	Kaniga	0787035455
38	MUKAMASABO Patricie	Female	Gicumbi	Byumba	0786299973
39	AHIMANA	Male	Gicumbi	Byumba	0782839816
40	ICYIZANYE Jeannine	Female	Gicumbi	Kaniga	0786482091

41	NZAYISENGA Epimaque	Male	Musanze	Gataraga	0783869782
42	MUKESHIMANA M. Gaudance	Female	Musanze	Gataraga	0782303349
43	TWAGIRAYESU Boniface	Male	Musanze	Gataraga	0783577795
44	MANIRAKIZA Jeanne Francoise	Female	Musanze	Gataraga	0793122286
45	DUSHIMIRIMANA J.de la Paix	Male	Musanze	Gataraga	0782016465
46	NTAWIRINGIRIMANA Felicien	Male	Musanze	Gataraga	0791177585
47	NIYIBIZI Augustin	Male	Musanze	Gataraga	0786267881
48	NYIRANEZA Vstine	Male	Musanze	Gataraga	0781728071
49	NTAGISANIMANA M. Chantal	Female	Musanze	Gataraga	0782314898
50	NYIRAMANA Juliene	Male	Musanze	Gataraga	0798808288
51	MUHORAKEYE Esperance	Female	Burera	Rugarama	0781040708
52	MUSABYIMANA	Male	Burera	Rugarama	0781040708
53	NTEZEHOSE Isirael	Male	Burera	Rugarama	0791017169
54	AKIMAIZANYE Pelagie	Female	Burera	Rugarama	0786827878
55	HABINEZA Jean de Dieu	Male	Burera	Rugarama	0782068212
56	MUKARUBAYIZA Angeline	Female	Burera	Rugarama	0787050065
57	HAKIZIMANA J.D	Male	Burera	Rugarama	0784517503
58	NIYONZIMA Jonas	Male	Burera	Rugarama	0798529066
59	MUNYMBARAGA Charles	Male	Burera	Rugarama	0783755081
60	MUKAMAZIMWE J. d'Arc	Female	Burera	Kagogo	0785526699
61	Mukamazimpaka Francoise	Female	Rutsiro	Ruhango	786729277
62	Imaniraguha Joseph	Male	Rutsiro	Musasa	782472308
63	Karuhije Donaciyeir	Male	Rutsiro	Kivumu	783395323
64	Iyamuremye Pascal	Male	Rutsiro	Kivumu	783285636
65	Nsengiyumva Athanase	Male	Rutsiro	Kivumu	785467578
66	Nsengimana Jozefina	Female	Rutsiro	Kivumu	784757907
67	Ntamuturano Doroteya	Female	Rutsiro	Kivumu	783726547
68	Nyirahabineza pauline	Female	Rutsiro	Kivumu	784029185
69	Twagirimana J.N.R.V	Male	Rutsiro	Kivumu	781689498
70	Musabyimana J Damasene	Male	Rubavu	Busasamana	782702607
71	Uwimana caliste	Male	Rubavu	Busasamana	787157199
72	Ninyembabazi Zilipa	Female	Rubavu	Busasamana	784015515
73	Niyonsaba Emmanuel	Male	Rubavu	Busasamana	788703603
74	Nyiransabimana Esperance	Female	Rubavu	Busasamana	79135165
75	Nyiramasengesho Beatrice	Female	Rubavu	Busasamana	780538021
76	Mukeshimana Patrice	Female	Rubavu	Busasamana	783161575
77	Bimenyimana Jean	Male	Rubavu	Busasamana	783637316
78	Habarurema christophe	Male	Rubavu	Busasamana	789935350
79	Mujawamariya Claudine	Female	Rubavu	Busasamana	789217685
80	Nirembere Grace	Female	Nyabihu	Rambura	781067110
81	Gasigwa Die donne	Male	Nyabihu	Rambura	787543901
82	Nyirahabimana	Female	Nyabihu	Rambura	783083792
83	Ndikubwimana Josiane	Female	Nyabihu	Rambura	780543270

84	Dukundane Anastasia	Female	Nyabihu	Rambura	789350876
85	Habiyakare Laurent	Male	Nyabihu	Rambura	785608135
86	Nyiransabimana Juliene	Female	Nyabihu	Karango	782740749
87	Nzabanita immacule	Female	Nyabihu	Rambura	785350265
88	Nsengiyumva jean damasene	Male	Nyabihu	Rambura	788989758
89	Bizimana J de Dieu	Male	Nyabihu	Karango	789825976
90	Nserukiyimana emmanuel	Male	Huye	Mbazi	789097909
91	Mazimpaka J.MV	Male	Huye	Ruhashya	784419930
92	Harerimana J claude	Male	Huye	Mbazi	782585375
93	Nyirantezimana Clodine	Female	Huye	Mbazi	791050021
94	Kubwimana Jean Paul	Male	Huye	Mbazi	787169620
95	Mukanyandwi salone	Female	Huye	Ruhashya	787621344
96	Nyandwi Frasie	Male	Huye	Ruhashya	791308216
97	Habimana Deo	Male	Huye	Mbazi	783477554
98	Yansoneye Mari Jane	Female	Huye	Ruhashya	791200550
99	Mukakamanzi alphonsine	Female	Huye	Ruhashya	785194706
100	Mukankuka Clodine	Female	Nyanza	Mukingo	788797617
101	Ndagijimana Emmanuel	Male	Nyanza	Mukingo	781172757
102	Mukamugema Pricira	Female	Nyanza	Mukingo	783367484
103	Uwimana Beatrice	Female	Nyanza	Mukingo	780754108
104	Musabyimana Febronie	Female	Nyanza	Mukingo	784009470
105	Mukabarisa Francoise	Female	Nyanza	Mukingo	784079094
106	Gasirabo Fenias	Male	Nyanza	Mukingo	783764106
107	Mugenzi Frederc	Male	Nyanza	Mukingo	783049359
108	Simpunga Elyse	Male	Nyanza	Mukingo	784186879
109	Nshimiyimana Alex	Male	Nyanza	Mukingo	788725863
110	Itangishaka Myosu	Male	Ruhango	Ruhango	783299578
111	Niyoyigenera Hoditia	Female	Ruhango	Ruhango	783371013
112	Mukandinda Donatha	Female	Ruhango	Ruhango	781168599
113	Karamage Alphonse	Male	Ruhango	Ruhango	786087670
114	Habimana Betty	Female	Ruhango	Ruhango	788484989
115	Dusabimana Neema	Female	Ruhango	Ruhango	788946609
116	Mukeshimana J.B	Male	Ruhango	Ruhango	782449588
117	Mukanyandwi Donatha	Female	Ruhango	Ruhango	787202350

ANNEX II. PARTICIPANTS TO KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS

No	Names	Gender	District	Function	Phone number
11	Rachel NYIRANDATIMANA	Female	Rwamagana	GALS Facilitator	0788367222
12	Sylvestre NGABONZIZA	Male	Rwamagana	Sector Veterinary	0788619393
11	Theogene NSENGIYUMVA	Male	Kayonza	GALS Facilitator	0783124690
12	Arstide MUGABONAKE	Male	Kayonza	Sector Veterinary	0780541428
13	Donatha MUKAMASABO	Female	Kayonza	Social Affairs	0788751682
11	Josiane UYISENGA	Female	Nyagatare	GALS Facilitator	0784589732
12	Pierrot NDAYIRAGIJE	Male	Nyagatare	Sector Veterinary	0788790188
1	Philomene MASENGESHO	Female	Gicumbi	GALS Facilitator	0788556945
12	Josue IMANIRAKIZA	Male	Musanze	Sector Veterinary	0783559375
11	Emmanuel HAKORIMANA	Male	Burera-Musanze	GALS Facilitator	0785708327
1	Bizimana Eliabu	Male	Rutsiro	ES Cell	783418814
2	Sindayigaya Jamvier	Male	Rutsiro	SEDO/Cell	780077582
3	Uwamahire Catherine	Female	Rutsiro	GALS Facilitator	788400915
4	Nyirabazungu Vieiginie	Female	Rubavu	Mudugudu	781571032
5	Makuza Aimable	Male	Rubavu	SA	788788839
6	Sibomana Pascal	Male	Rubavu	SARO	788870462
7	Igihozo Confiance	Female	Huye	SEDO	791595448
8	Byukusenge Fracine	Female	Huye	Duhamic- AGRI	784136002
9	Ingabire M. Claire	Female	Nyanza	ES / Cell	785195690
10	Ngabo Felis	Male	Nyanza	Animal resource Officer	788749889
11	Umuhoza Elyse	Male	Ruhango	SA	788829080
12	Ayingeneye N. Jeanne	Female	Ruhango	ES/ Cell	788200956
13	Mukamana Esperance	Female	Ruhango	GALS Facilitator	788496019
14	Mukarukundo Virginie	Female	Nyabihu	GALS Facilitator	782475893
15	Tumurere Gilbert	Male	Nyabihu	SEDO	784745187

ANNEX III. DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS USING SPSS

Syntax	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Mean		Std. Deviation	Variance	Skewness		Kurtosis	
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Std. Error
start	228	5	45222	45227	45224.00	0.000	1.000	2.000	0.000	0.000	-1.000	0.000
end	228	6	45222	45228	45225.00	0.000	1.000	2.000	0.000	0.000	-1.099	0.000
Are-you-willing-to-participate-in-this-assessment?	228	0	1	1	1.00	0.000	0.000	0.000				
Enumerator-name	228	3	1	4	2.00	.072	1.080	1.000	0.000	0.000	-1.081	0.000
-Type-of-respondent	228	1	1	2	1.00	.033	0.000	0.000	.000	0.000	-2.018	0.000
Category-of-respondents	114	3	1	4	2.00	.075	0.000	0.000	.091	0.000	0.000	0.000
Date-of-data-collection	228	5	45222	45227	45224.00	0.000	1.000	2.000	0.000	0.000	-1.000	0.000
Gender	228	1	1	2	1.00	.033	0.000	0.000	.000	0.000	-2.018	0.000
Age	228	65	18	83	44.00	0.000	11.000	132.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Marital-Status	228	3	1	4	1.00	.050	0.000	0.000	3.010	0.000	7.000	0.000
Education-Level	228	7	0	7	2.00	0.000	1.000	2.000	1.000	0.000	2.000	0.000
i.-Has-the-GALS-approach-improved-your-productive-capacity-in-the-dairy-value-chains?	228	1	1	2	1.00	.023	0.000	0.000	2.033	0.000	2.000	0.000
Before (milk-production-in-litters?	195	21	0	21	3.03	0.000	2.000	5.000	3.000	0.000	22.000	0.000
After (milk-production-in-litters?	195	54.0	2.0	56.0	7.000	0.0000	5.0237	25.000	5.061	0.000	44.002	0.000
Purchased-additional-small-livestock-or-improved-livetock	228	1	0	1	0.00	.032	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-1.000	0.000
Bought-a-motorcycle	228	1	0	1	0.00	.030	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-1.000	0.000
Acquired-new-land	228	1	0	1	.03	.011	0.000	.030	5.000	0.000	28.000	0.000

Acquired-new-house	228	1	0	1	0.00	.033	0.000	0.000	.000	0.000	-2.018	0.000
Renovation-of-house	228	1	0	1	0.00	.025	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Bought-motorbike	228	1	0	1	0.00	.027	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	.044	0.000
Diversified-Income-Streams	228	1	0	1	0.00	.028	0.000	0.000	-1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Improved-Agricultural-Practices	228	1	0	1	0.00	.020	0.000	.095	-2.000	0.000	4.000	0.000
Value-Added-Products	228	1	0	1	0.00	.031	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-1.000	0.000
Planting-of-forage	156	1	0	1	0.00	.019	0.000	.055	-3.000	0.000	12.000	0.000
Savings	228	1	0	1	0.00	.012	0.000	.034	-5.087	0.000	24.088	0.000
Loan	228	1	0	1	0.00	.033	0.000	0.000	.071	0.000	-2.013	0.000
Access-to-milk-	225	1	0	1	0.00	.026	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Access-to-organic-manure-	9	0	1	1	1.00	0.000	0.000	0.000				
Are-there-some-economic-activities-that-you-are-involved-in-with-your-partner-or-your-children?/	228	0	1	1	1.00	0.000	0.000	0.000				
Farming-as-a-Family	219	1	0	1	0.00	.005	.068	.005	-14.000	0.000	219.000	0.000
Home-Based-Business	219	1	0	1	0.00	.020	0.000	.091	2.000	0.000	5.000	0.000
Market-Days-(handling-sales)	219	1	0	1	0.00	.027	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Community-Initiatives	219	1	0	1	0.00	.033	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-1.000	0.000
V.-Do-you-share-household-properties-with-your-partner?	228	1	1	2	1.00	.022	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.000	2.000	0.000
Enabled-me-improve-mutual-relationships-with-my-family,-partner-(husband-or-wife)	228	1	0	1	0.00	.025	0.000	0.000	-1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000

Shared-domestic-workload-with-my-partner	228	1	0	1	0.00	.029	0.000	0.000	-1.083	0.000	0.000	0.000
Linkages-with-fellow-community-members	228	1	0	1	0.00	.030	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-1.000	0.000
Improved-nutrition-status	228	1	0	1	0.00	.021	0.000	.098	-2.000	0.000	4.000	0.000
Plan-together-and-share-visions	228	1	0	1	0.00	.029	0.000	0.000	-1.057	0.000	0.000	0.000
a-None	228	1	0	1	.05	.015	0.000	.050	4.034	0.000	14.000	0.000
(milk)-consumed-in-your-household-compared-to-what-you-used-to-consume-before-joining-the-GALS-group	228	1	1	2	1.00	.027	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Milk-Before-in-Litters-daily	178	25	0	25	2.00	0.000	3.000	15.000	3.000	0.000	12.000	0.000
Milk-After-in-Litters-daily	178	48	1	49	6.00	0.000	8.013	64.000	2.000	0.000	10.070	0.000
(meat)-consumed-in-your-household-compared-to-what-you-used-to-consume-before-joining-the-GALS-group	228	1	1	2	1.00	.033	0.000	0.000	.053	0.000	-2.015	0.000
Meat-Before-in-Kg-daily	117	2	0	2	0.00	.054	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	2.021	0.000
Meat-After-in-Kg-daily	117	5	1	6	1.00	.088	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	4.000	0.000
(eggs)-consumed-in-your-household-compared-to-what-you-used-to-consume-before-joining-the-GALS-group	228	1	1	2	1.00	.033	0.000	0.000	.071	0.000	-2.013	0.000

Eggs-daily-Before-in-Eggs-daily	119	6	0	6	0.00	0.000	1.000	1.000	3.000	0.000	10.000	0.000
Eggs-daily-After-in-Eggs-daily	119	27	1	28	5.00	0.000	4.000	23.056	2.067	0.000	6.000	0.000
Water-harvesting-skills	228	1	0	1	0.00	.033	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-1.000	0.000
Construction-or-renovation-of-a-house	228	1	0	1	0.00	.033	0.000	0.000	.000	0.000	-2.018	0.000
-planning-skills	228	1	0	1	0.00	.033	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-1.000	0.000
Others,	228	1	0	1	0.00	.023	0.000	0.000	2.085	0.000	2.000	0.000
b-None-	161	1	0	1	.02	.011	0.000	.018	7.000	0.000	50.000	0.000
First-Aid-treatment-of-cow	160	1	0	1	0.00	.034	0.000	0.000	-1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Planting-of-forage	162	1	0	1	0.00	.022	0.000	.079	-2.000	0.000	6.000	0.000
Nutrition-and-diet	157	1	0	1	0.00	.033	0.000	0.000	-1.000	0.000	-.070	0.000
Invest-in-small-business	157	1	0	1	0.00	.040	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-1.000	0.000
Joining-VSLAs	156	1	0	1	0.00	.035	0.000	0.000	-1.088	0.000	0.000	0.000
Good-Agriculture-practices	160	1	0	1	0.00	.033	0.000	0.000	-1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Kitchen-garden	2	0	1	1	1.00	0.000	0.000	0.000				
Construction-of-breeding-houses	1	0	1	1	1.00							
her-or-spending-decisions-are-taken-individually?	228	1	1	2	1.06	.015	0.000	.054	3.000	0.000	12.000	0.000
What-is-your-role-in-the-GALS-group?-(Part-of-leadership-or-just-a-member?)	228	7	1	8	5.00	0.000	2.000	8.000	0.000	0.000	-1.000	0.000
GALS-helped-me-to-be-more-confident	142	1	0	1	0.00	.033	0.000	0.000	-1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
I-acquired-management-and-coordination-skills	142	1	0	1	0.00	.027	0.000	0.000	-2.000	0.000	3.000	0.000
I-learnt-how-to-make-my-voice-count	142	1	0	1	0.00	.031	0.000	0.000	-1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000

Learnt-how-to-have-a-positive-influence-to-the-group	142	1	0	1	0.00	.029	0.000	0.000	-2.087	0.000	2.000	0.000
Learnt-how-to-resolve-conflicts-in-a-group	142	1	0	1	0.00	.034	0.000	0.000	-1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
c-None	7	0	1	1	1.00	0.000	0.000	0.000				
Are-you-a-member-of-any-other-rural-institution-(association,-saving-group,-corporative,-local-government-leadership…)?	228	1	1	2	1.00	.027	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
GALS-enabled-you-to-be-more-effective-and-have-equal-voice-in-the-other-rural-institutions,-groups-you-are-involved-in?	181	1	1	2	1.05	.016	0.000	.048	4.000	0.000	15.000	0.000
Has-your-participation-in-L-FFS-groups-improved-your-gender-relations-with-your-partner?	228	1	1	2	1.00	.022	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.000	3.000	0.000
Improved-my-level-of-patience	200	1	0	1	0.00	.033	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-1.000	0.000
Have-more-respect-for-others	200	1	0	1	0.00	.028	0.000	0.000	-1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Achieved-more-harmony-in-the-family	200	1	0	1	0.00	.023	0.000	0.000	-2.000	0.000	3.000	0.000
Addressed-negative-social-norms-at-family-and-community-level	200	1	0	1	0.00	.031	0.000	0.000	-1.044	0.000	0.000	0.000

triggers-of-GBV-in-my-couple-including-quarrelling,-conflicts,-alcohol-uptake	200	1	0	1	0.00	.033	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-1.000	0.000
Increased-the-time-spend-with-my-family-including-for-planning-for-our-future	200	1	0	1	0.00	.029	0.000	0.000	-1.000	0.000	.059	0.000
Improved-shared-decision-making	200	1	0	1	0.00	.025	0.000	0.000	-2.032	0.000	2.000	0.000
d-None	200	1	0	1	.03	.011	0.000	.024	6.000	0.000	35.000	0.000
Were-you-aware-of-the-objectives-of-L-FFS-groups-when-you-joined-one?	228	2	1	3	1.00	.039	0.000	0.000	.036	0.000	0.000	0.000
please-rate-the-extent-to-which-those-objectives-were-attained?	58	2	3	5	4.07	.081	0.000	0.000	-.040	0.000	0.000	0.000
Has-GALS_L-FFS-groups-enabled-you-to-develop-and-achieve-your-vision,-annual-&-quarterly-objectives?	228	1	1	2	1.06	.016	0.000	.058	3.000	0.000	11.000	0.000
rate-the-level-of-achievement-of-your-planned-vision-and-objectives-at-individual,-household-and-group-levels?	214	2	1	3	2.00	.034	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	.044	0.000
To-what-extent-do-you-think-the-GALS-methodology-has-been-disseminated-to-the-beneficiaries?	228	2	1	3	1.00	.036	0.000	0.000	-.063	0.000	0.000	0.000

	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Error	Std. Deviation	Variance	Skewness	Std. Error	Kurtosis	Std. Error
Continuous-Training-and-Capacity-Building-into-community-groups	228	1	0	1	0.00	.014	0.000	.046	-4.000	0.000	16.000	0.000
Integration-with-local-community-initiatives	228	1	0	1	0.00	.030	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-1.000	0.000
Knowledge-Sharing-and-Documentation-(Peer-to-peer)	228	1	0	1	0.00	.023	0.000	0.000	-2.033	0.000	2.000	0.000
Promotion-of-GALS-through-Champions	228	1	0	1	0.00	.029	0.000	0.000	-1.057	0.000	0.000	0.000
Shared-decision-making-at-household-level	228	1	0	1	0.00	.030	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-1.044	0.000
Crisis/conflicts-preparedness	228	1	0	1	0.00	.030	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-1.000	0.000
_GPS-Coordinate_latitude	77	########	-2.0000000	-1.0000000	########	########	0.0000000000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-1.077	0.000
_GPS-Coordinate_longitude	77	########	29.0000000	##########	########	########	0.0000000000	.037	.039	0.000	-1.000	0.000
_GPS-Coordinate_altitude	77	########	##########	##########	########	########	############	72500.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
_GPS-Coordinate_precision	77	92.000	3.000	96.000	9.00000	1.000000	10.000000	115.000	7.094	0.000	56.000	0.000
_id	228	141223	6880357	7021580	########	3387.000	51153.000	##########	0.000	0.000	-1.000	0.000
_submission_time	228	5	45223	45228	45225.00	0.000	1.000	2.000	-.045	0.000	-1.000	0.000
_validation_status	0											
_notes	0											
_submitted_by	0											
_tags	0											
_index	228	231	1	232	115.00	4.000	66.000	4481.000	.033	0.000	-1.000	0.000
Valid N (listwise)	0											

ANNEX III. DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS (USING STATA)

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max	
start	228	23308.67	1.6508823306	23311		
end	228	23309.27	1.555352	23306	23312	
Areyouwill~i	228	1	0	1	1	
Enumerator~e	228	2.201754	1.079891	1	4	
Typeofresp~t	228	1.5	.5011001	1	2	
Categoryof~s	114	2.122807	.7997826	1	4	
Dateofdata~n	228	23308.44	1.559595	23306	23311	
NameofResp~t	0					
Telephoneo~s	228	7.84e+08	1.03e+07	7.22e+08	7.99e+08	
Province	0					
District	0					
Sector	0					
Cell	0					
Village	0					
Gender	228	1.5	.5011001	1	2	
Age	228	44.85088	11.520718	83		
MaritalSta~s	228	1.258772	.7501321	4		
EducationL~l	228	2.429825	1.519154	0	7	
iHastheGAL~e	228	1.144737	.3526094	1	2	
beforemilk~r	195	3.025641	2.259997	0	21	
aftermilkp~s	195	7.646154	5.023699	2	56	
Purchaseda~s	228	.3552632	.4796460	1		
Boughtamot~e	228	.6973684	.4604079	0	1	
Acquiredne~d	228	.0307018	.1728880	1		
Acquiredne~e	228	.5	.5011001	0	1	
Renovation~e	228	.1754386	.3811787	0	1	
Boughtmoto~e	228	.2105263	.4085794	0	1	
Diversifie~s	228	.7631579	.42608	0	1	
ImprovedAg~s	228	.8947368	.3075674	0	1	
ValueAdded~s	228	.6622807	.4739729	0	1	

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Plantingof~e	156	.9423077	.2339116	0	1
Savings	228	.9649123	.1844064	0	1
loan	228	.4824561	.5007916	0	1
Accesstomilk	225	.1777778	.3831780	1	
Accesstoor~e	9	1	0	1	1
ivArethere~i	228	1	0	1	1
Farmingasa~y	219	.9954338	.0675737	0	1
HomeBasedB~s	219	.1004566	.3012965	0	1
MarketDays~s	219	.1917808	.3946035	0	1
CommunityI~s	219	.3881279	.4884404	0	1
VDoyoushar~r	228	1.131579	.3387762	1	2
Enabledmei~i	228	.8333333	.3734980	1	
Shareddome~y	228	.7368421	.4413162	0	1
Linkageswi~m	228	.7061404	.4565307	0	1
Improvednu~s	228	.8903509	.3131394	0	1
Plantogeth~s	228	.7324561	.4436524	0	1
aNone	228	.0526316	.2237882	0	1
milkconsum~l	228	1.219298	.4146815	1	2
MilkBefore~y	178	2.252809	3.941395	0	25
MilkAfteri~y	178	6.213483	8.012662	1	49
meatconsum~l	228	1.486842	.5009266	1	2
MeatBefore~y	117	.3076923	.5792614	0	2
MeatAfteri~y	117	1.581197	.9490405	1	6
eggsconsum~l	228	1.482456	.5007916	1	2
EggsdailyB~y	119	.4621849	1.198798	0	6
EggsdailyA~y	119	5.403361	4.801693	1	28
Waterharve~s	228	.4298246	.4961401	0	1
Constructi~a	228	.5	.5011001	0	1
planningsk~s	228	.5657895	.4967434	0	1
Others	228	.1403509	.3481149	0	1
bNone	161	.0186335	.1356489	0	1
FirstAidtr~w	160	.75	.4343722	0	1
BK	162	.9135802	.2818541	0	1
Nutritiona~t	157	.7834395	.4132186	0	1

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Investinsm~s	157	.4203822	.4951999	0	1
JoiningVSLAs	156	.7371795	.4415834	0	1
GoodAgricu~s	160	.775	.4188934	0	1
Kitchengar~n	2	1	0	1	1
Constructi~s	1	1	.	1	1
herorspend~a	228	1.057018	.2323863	1	2
Whatisyour~r	228	5.232456	2.863011	8	
GALShelped~d	142	.8098592	.3938012	0	1
Iacquiredm~i	142	.8802817	.3257810	1	
Ilearnthow~o	142	.8380282	.3697291	0	1
Learnthowt~n	142	.8591549	.3490930	1	
Learnthowt~s	142	.7957746	.4045614	0	1
cNone	7	1	0	1	1
Areyouamem~u	228	1.20614	.4054225	1	2
GALSenable~e	181	1.049724	.2179766	1	2
Hasyourpar~S	228	1.122807	.3289377	1	2
Improvedmy~e	200	.685	.4656815	0	1
Havemorere~s	200	.805	.3971949	0	1
Achievedmo~m	200	.885	.3198225	0	1
Addressedn~s	200	.73	.4450735	0	1
triggersof~c	200	.675	.4695502	0	1
Increasedt~y	200	.79	.4083303	0	1
Improvedsh~g	200	.855	.3529844	0	1
dNone	200	.025	.1565167	0	1
Wereyouawa~s	228	1.855263	.5870245	1	3
pleaserate~h	58	4.068966	.6173534	3	5
HasGALS_LF~o	228	1.061404	.2405972	1	2
ratethelev~f	214	2.214953	.4946291	1	3
Towhatexte~e	228	1.907895	.5435476	1	3
Continuous~y	228	.9517544	.2147563	0	1
Integratio~y	228	.7061404	.4565307	0	1
KnowledgeS~t	228	.8552632	.3526094	0	1
Promotiono~i	228	.7324561	.4436524	0	1

Variable	N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Shareddeci~h	228	.7192982	.4503307	0	1
Crisisconf~s	228	.6973684	.4604079	0	1
Other	0				
whatcanbed~g	0				
GPSCoordin~e	0				
_GPS~atitude	77	-1.90789	.3429548	-2.497986	-1.429038
_GPSC~gitude	77	29.53576	.1911129	29.3139	29.77739
_GPS~ltitude	77	2030.457	269.2598	1663.3	2499.1
_GPSCoordi~n	77	9.308753	10.75902	3.728	96
_id	228	6959143	51153.57	6880357	7021580
_uuid	0				
_submissio~e	228	23309.36	1.568563	23307	23312
_validatio~s	0				
_notes	0				
_status	0				
_submitted~y	0				
__version__	0				
_tags	0				
_index	228	115.1936	6.94721		232

ANNEX IV. GALS Impact Assessment Questionnaire

1. **Self-introduction**

I am [Your Name], a Consultant conducting an Impact Assessment of the Gender Action Learning System (GALS) for the Rwanda Dairy Development Project (RDDP), under the Single Project Implementation Unit of IFAD Funded Projects. The project aims to boost socio-economic transformation and inclusive growth in the dairy sector and improve livelihoods for disadvantaged rural households, focusing on food security, nutrition, and women's empowerment. Your participation in this research is voluntary, and Your name and addresses will not be shared during the report. The consultant is committed to upholding ethical standards and will collaborate with stakeholders to ensure the successful completion of the assessment. The survey will last at least between 30 to 45 minutes.

Are you willing to participate in this Assessment?
- o Yes
- o No

Enumerator name
- o Jolie
- o Jean d'Amour
- o Nelson
- o Patrick
- •

Assessment of quality-control:
- o Yes
- o No
- •

Type of respondent
- o GALS group member
- o Non-member of GALS group
- •

Category of respondents
- o Girinka beneficiary
- o Rural woman
- o Rural man
- o Young-farm Assistant
- •

Date of data collection
Yyyy-mm-dd

Profile of Respondent

Demographics :

Name of Respondent

-

Telephone of respondents

Intara
- o Amajyaruguru
- o Amajyepfo
- o Iburasirazuba
- o Iburengerazuba
-

Akarere

Umurenge

Cell Name

Village Name (write)

Gender
- o Male
- o Female

Age

Marital Satus
- o Married
- o Single
- o Divorce
- o Widow
-

Education Level
- o None
- o Some primary
- o Primary completed
- o Some primary
- o Secondary complete
- o Some University
- o University Complete
- o Other
-

Assessing the contribution of GALS to the economic empowerment of men and women beneficiaries

Has the GALS approach improved your productive capacity in the dairy value chains ?
- o Yes
- o No
- •

If Yes, indicate the number of milk production in litters (Before)

If Yes, indicate the number of milk production in litters (After)

Have you made the following additional investments after being trained on GALS?
- o Purchased more dairy cows (indicate the exact number)
- o Purchased additional small livestock
- o Bought a motorcycle
- o Acquired new land
- o Acquired new house
- o Renovation of house Other
- o Bought motorbike
- o Pay school fees
- o Yize guteza itanga inka
- o Pay Insurance (MUSA)

Specify

Which other economic activities have you been able to undertake as a result of your participation in GALS?/
- o Diversified Income Streams
- o Improved Agricultural Practices
- o Value-Added
- o Products Savings and Investment
- o Others
- o Planting of forage/Guhinga ubwatsi bwakijyambere
- o Build a house/Kubaka inzu

Others (Specify)

Which economic gains have you benefited from your participation in those activities along the diary value chain?
- o Savings
- o loan
- o Others, Specify

Are there some economic activities that you are involved in with your partner or your children?
- o Yes
- o No

If Yes, please list them
- o Farming as a Family
- o Home-Based Business
- o Livestock Rearing
- o Market Days (handling sales)
- o Community Initiatives
- o Other (specify)

Other (specify)

Do you share household properties with your partner?
- o   Yes
- o   No

Assessing the contribution of GALS to the social empowerment of men and women beneficiaries?

How have you improved your social life through GALS approach?
- o   Enabled me improve mutual relationships with my family, partner (husband or wife)
- o   Shared domestic workload with my partner
- o   Linkages with fellow community members
- o   Improved nutrition status
- o   Plan together and share visions
- o   Others
- o   None

Other (specify)

If your nutrition skills and practices were improved (as per the question 2 above), please indicate the quantity of animal-sourced food (milk, meat and eggs) consumed in your household compared to what you used to consume before joining the GALS group
- o   Yes
- o   No
- •

If Improved (as per the question 2 above), please indicate Milk Before in Litters daily

If Improved (as per the question 2 above), please indicate Milk After in Litters daily
If Improved (as per the question 2 above), please indicate Meat Before in Kg daily

If Improved (as per the question 2 above), please indicate Meat After in Kg dail
If Improved (as per the question 2 above), please indicate Eggs daily Before in Eggs daily

If Improved (as per the question 2 above), please indicate Eggs daily After in Eggs daily.

Please indicate the types of life skills you gained through GALS approach (as per the question 2. above)?

- o   Water harvesting skills
- o   Construction or renovation of a house
- o   Family planning skills
- o   Others,
- o   None Nta bumenyi
- o   First Aid treatment of cow
- o   Good planting of forage
- o   Nutrition and diet
- o   Invest in small business
- o   Joining VSLAs

o   Good Agriculture practices
Others, please specify

Assessing the contribution of GALS methodology in enhancing participant's decision-making credentials

Is your income, whether gained individually or through joint efforts with your partner spent in agreement with him/her or spending decisions are taken individually?
o   Individually
o   Agreement

What is your role in the GALS group? (Part of leadership or just a member?)
o   Leader
o   Co-Leader
o   Secretary
o   Task Force Member
o   Resource Mobilizer
o   Community Liaison
o   Trainer or Educator
o   Member
o   Any other
Other, specify
If part of the leadership, how has GALS approach enabled you to be effective in your leadership role?
o   GALS helped me to be more confident
o   I acquired management and coordination skills
o   I learnt how to make my voice count
o   Learnt how to have a positive influence to the group
o   Learnt how to resolve conflicts in a group
o   Others
Others, specify

Are you a member of any other rural institution (association, saving group, corporative, local government leadership…)?
o   Yes
o   No
If yes, has your participation in GALS enabled you to be more effective and have equal voice in the other rural institutions, groups you are involved in ?
o   Yes
o   No
Assessing how the methodology contributed to behavior change

Has your participation in L-FFS groups improved your gender relations with your partner?
o   Yes
o   No
How has GALS methodology contributed towards your behaviour change?
o   Improved my level of patience
o   Have more respect for others

- o Achieved more harmony in the family
- o Addressed negative social norms at family and community level
- o Addressed triggers of GBV in my couple including quarrelling , conflicts, alcohol uptake
- o Increased the time spend with my family including for planning for our future
- o Improved shared decision-making
- o Other

-

Assessing the effectiveness of implementation of the GALS methodology

Were you aware of the objectives of L-FFS groups when you joined one?
- o Yes
- o No

If yes, please rate the extent to which those objectives were attained?
- o Very effective
- o Effective
- o Partly-effective
- o Ineffective

Which are the other benefits you received for being part of L-FFS groups that were not stated in the original objectives of L-FFS ?

Has GALS/L-FFS groups enabled you to develop and achieve your vision, annual & quarterly objectives?/
- o Yes
- o No

If YES, please rate the level of achievement of your planned vision and objectives at individual, household and group levels?
- o High
- o Moderate
- o Not achieved

To what extent do you think the GALS methodology has been disseminated to the beneficiaries?
- o Widely
- o Moderate
- o Poor

Assessing the sustainability of the GALS methodology and recommendations for scaling-up

Among the be the GALS methodology shall be sustained in your groups at community level?
- o Continuous Training and Capacity Building into community groups
- o Integration with local community initiatives
- o Knowledge Sharing and Documentation (Peer to peer)
- o Promotion of GALS through Champions
- o Shared decision-making at household level
- o Crisis/conflicts preparedness
- o Other

Other (specify)

What can be done to uphold the gains of the GALS methodology within the community?

GPS Coordinates
atitude (x.y °)
longitude (x.y °)
altitude (m)
accuracy (m).

GALS Impact Assessment – Guide for Focus Group Discussions

1. Which are the economic benefits have participants to the L-FFS groups in the dairy value chain benefited?/ **Ni izihe nyungu zijyanye n'ubukungu abari mu matsinda ya GALS babonye?**

2. Which are the social benefits have participants to the L-FFS groups in the dairy value chain benefited? / **Ni izihe nyungu zijyanye n'imibereho myiza (social) abitabiriye amatsinda ya GALS babonye?**

3. Has the participation in GALS enabled male and female beneficiaries to be part of decision-making and be more effective in their leadership roles? If Yes, how? /**Ese kuba mu matsinda ya GALS byatumye abagenerwabikorwa b'abagabo n'abagore batinyuka kujya mu myanya y'ubuyobozi no kurushaho gukora neza inshingano zabo ku bari basanzwe mu nzego z'ubuyobozi?**

   Yes/Yego   No/Oya

4. If Yes, how?**/ Niba ari Yego, sobanure?**
   -
5. Has the GALS approach improved beneficiaries' behaviour change in a positive way? **/Ese GALS yafashije mu guhindura imyumvire mu mikoranire n'imibanire y'abagize umuryango?**
   Yes/Yego   No/Oya

6. If Yes, how?/ **Niba ari Yego, sobanure?**
   -
7. Are the benefits described above aligned to the original objectives of the project (effectiveness)? **Ese inyungu zavuzwe haruguru zagezweho zaba zihura neza n'intego z'ibanze z'umushinga?**

   Yes/Yego   No/Oya

   - Niba ari Oya, sobanura
   -
8. Are there additional gains from GALS implementation which were not stated in the original objectives of the project? ./ **Haba hari izindi nyungu zagezweho muri gahunda ya GALS zitari ziteganyijwe mu intego zibanze za gahunda ya GALS?**

   Yes/Yego   No/Oya

   -
9. Please describe how participation in the GALS methodology promoted gender equality?/ **Mwadusangiza Uruhare rwa gahunda ya GALS muguteza imbere ihame ry'uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye?**

   -
   -
10. What are the lessons learnt from GALS implementation in the dairy value chain? /**Ni ayahe masomo mwungutse muri gahunda ya GALS?**

    -
11. What are the recommendations for scaling-up? / **Ni izihe nama mwatanga zatuma dukomeza kwagura no guteza imbere gahunda ya GALS?**